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FALIN ON NEGOTIATION ISSUE IN EVENT OF NATO DECISION ON MISSILES

DW071103 Cologne ARD Television Network in German 2200 GMT 5 Dec 79 DW

[ARD correspondent Harald Brandt and Klaus Bednarz Moscow interview in German with Valentin Falin, CPSU Central Committee member and former Soviet ambassador to Bonn--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister Gromyko stated in Bonn last Friday that there will no longer be any common basis for negotiations after an arms decision by NATO. The final communique on Sunday did not contain this phrase. Which is valid, what Foreign Minister Gromyko said at the press conference or the communique?

[Answer] Before I answer your question I would like to ask you a few. You, I mean the West, talk about negotiations in the context of when, how, and where such negotiations should take place. It is generally known that the Soviet side has proposed negotiations several times on the subject currently up for discussion. This was 10 years ago, this was 5 years ago, this was a year and a half ago. And the Western side either did not react to our proposals at all or rejected them. Why? What is wrong with accepting our proposals even today, beginning negotiations immediately on the range of questions of interest to your side or ours?

People are now saying what had not been said formerly, namely, that it is necessary to close the arms gap before negotiating. The question is what justifies such a stance? While in Vienna in June this year President Carter acknowledged, and proceeded from that premise, that parity exists. This was the basis on which SALT II was mapped out and joint decisions made which were signed by Presidents Brezhnev and Carter. What has changed between June and now?

The same President Carter said in October that the United States is militarily the strongest power in the world and intends to remain the strongest. The strongest does not mean second or third to somebody else, but the strongest. So if this is true, what arms gap closing is at issue?

It was not only President Carter who said that: NATO Secretary General Luns said that parity exists. But, he added, we must dig more deeply. How deeply? Until we hit oil or until we drill a hole into the glove? How deep and why so deep?

In the Federal Republic some competent people also do not deny the existence of parity. In this connection I have your defense minister, Mr Apel, in mind who said the following in February of this year: Parity exists; nevertheless, in 1975 it was decided in NATO to modernize. I emphasize: in 1975. There were no SS-20's in Europe in 1975.

So, these questions stand, but there is no answer as to why the negotiations suggested by the Soviet Union and the proposal to negotiate without delay are rejected. Instead a thesis concerning preponderance is introduced in the discussion that is at odds with the findings of your own political elite who are quite familiar with these matters.

There is, furthermore, the opinion of so-called objective scientific institutes which enjoy a great reputation in the West. What I mean is the London Strategic Institute and the institute in Hamburg headed by General Baudissin. These institutes find that parity exists. There are no topical reasons to adopt the program which is currently under discussion in NATO. This is the second question.

May we take as an answer the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, who has said that the objective of these plans is to insure NATO's superiority in the nuclear as well as in the conventional fields by the mid-eighties? Could that be taken as an answer? If so, Chancellor Schmidt is probably right when he says that in the matter of the U.S. missiles, the new missiles which are to be deployed in Europe, the Federal Republic is not the one to address.

[Question] When you quote Mr Apel as having said that parity exists, Mr Apel means that worldwide parity exists.

[Answer] No.

[Question] Unlike the Hamburg Institute, the London Institute, too, says that parity exists on a worldwide scale. But to get back to the point: If NATO decides to close the arms gap, Mr Gromyko said verbatim--I have his statement in front of me--that there will no longer be any basis for negotiations. What did he mean by that? Will there be no arms limitation negotiations, no more disarmament negotiations at all. We must remain in a dialog even afterwards, or will East and West no longer maintain the dialog because the Soviet side says, as declared by Mr Gromyko, that there will no longer be any basis for negotiations? What kind of negotiations did Mr Gromyko mean?

[Answer] To begin with I would like to make clear what Mr Apel said. He did not talk about global parity but a parity in Europe. Secondly, the London Institute for Strategic Studies did not talk about global parity but about parity in Europe, saying that the ratio was between 1 and 1.31. This is the conclusion of the European power ratio as drawn by the London Strategic Institute. Let me complete my train of thought: At the moment we are talking about very hard matters. What this involves is not propaganda, let me repeat that.

Just recently Brzezinski said the following: The program that will be discussed in NATO in December is comparable to the program of President Truman concerning the production of the strategic bombers and to the program of President Kennedy concerning the production of the intercontinental missiles. If Brzezinski says this then we must not try to belittle the issue. This will not benefit you or anybody else. We must understand the issue as it is. And let me add this: As you know a false alarm was sounded in the United States recently, and it took 6 minutes to ascertain whether the alarm was false or genuine. Suppose the Pershing II and the cruise missiles were stationed in Europe, 6 minutes for Europe would be exactly 2 minutes too many because the Pershing II flies for 4 minutes, and in 6 minutes there probably would not be anybody left to find out whether the alarm was false or not.

[Question] But these are the very 4 minutes which your SS-20 needs to reach central Europe from the West of the Soviet Union. This means that we in central Europe even now have, with respect to the warning period, a situation which the Soviet Union would be facing only after the new medium-range missiles have been introduced. What I mean is that at the moment we are at a disadvantage because we have the shorter warning period.

[Answer] Let me say the following in this context: It is not quite the way you describe it, particularly because our medium-range systems are an answer to West's systems. Western systems were the first to come to Western Europe or to appear in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union had no choice but to react to them. If these systems did not exist in the West there would not be any need for the Soviet Union to create and develop such systems.

[Question] [few words indistinct] The argument of the Western side that NATO must by all means have what the Soviet Union has had for a long time.

[Answer] You know, you cannot create two balances at the same time, one balance for the Soviet Union and the United States and a balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union and the United States are members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO respectively, so this is why our balance between the United States and the Soviet Union at the same time is a balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. And if we talk about strategic systems--no matter what type, intercontinental strategic systems or so-called Eurostrategic systems--we must understand what is left as the sum total: Will the balance remain between the two or will this balance be destroyed? If the Americans bring their new, their qualitatively new weapons to Western Europe this will change the strategic situation. What this means, in other words, is this: SALT II notwithstanding, an American weapon is brought to the neighborhood of the Soviet Union which has the same mission, or practically the same mission, covered by SALT II provisions, and already in this situation imbalance between us and the Americans emerges, for imbalance in this sphere is identical with imbalance between East and West generally.

[Question] The West's argument is the other way around. It says that the Soviet Union has modernized its medium-range systems to a point where they are far superior to the medium-range systems so far stationed in Europe with regard to range, mobility, accuracy and reloading capability.

The SS-20 is a reality. The NATO decision to close the arms gap likewise seems like it will become a reality. So where will we be going in East-West relations if and when NATO decides to close the arms gap? Will negotiations take place? If so, on what basis, and what will be at issue? Or will no more negotiations take place? This is the point which concerns us most after the visit of your foreign minister. You must understand that we come back to it again and that we ask for as clear an answer as possible.

[Answer] As far as the negotiations are concerned or, to be more exact, as far as your question about the negotiations is concerned, I would like to say the following: I fully and wholly confirm (bestaetigen) what Mr Gromyko said in Bonn. He said nothing else at the press conference in Bonn other than what he had also said in his talks with your politicians and statesmen in Bonn. If the decision is adopted at the NATO meeting in December, it will mean that the basis for the negotiations we propose to you today will be ruined. Such negotiations as are possible today will not be possible.

[Question] What will be the basis on which new negotiations, other negotiations could be held?

[Answer] What you suggest to us is negotiations with preconditions. You say that you will close the arms gap first and negotiate later. Logically the other side ought to react the same way. It closes the arms gap after your arms gap closure, then proposing negotiations to you. I do not know whether you would be receptive to such negotiations.

[Question] If I understand you correctly you will no longer be prepared to negotiate on the SS-20 after an arms gap closure decision by NATO, but you will introduce new weapons systems of your own. Only after you have introduced them will you be prepared to negotiate with the West on the next higher level. Is this correct?

[Answer] I do not know whether you have understood me correctly, all I know is what I said, and I said that on the basis existing today the negotiations then will not be possible. New situations will emerge, and the new situation will require new decisions from the Soviet Union and our allies.

[Question] Do you have any idea how long this will be in terms of time?

[Answer] It depends on what will be decided in December and what will follow that decision.

[Question] Moscow has stated that it would unilaterally reduce its medium-range weapons under discussion provided NATO will not introduce any Pershing or additional missiles in Western Europe, but does this not mean that the Soviet Union is already superior in this field and that the West is compelled to close the arms gap, as it claims?

[Answer] If the question is phrased this way, and we know that such arguments are sometimes used, then this practically means that neither side, yours or ours, should be capable of doing something unilaterally for disarmament because this might be misinterpreted: This constitutes a decision, a step, a statement or a recognition saying that preponderance exists and that it is not hard for that particular side to mitigate the preponderance. If we say this in connection with the withdrawal of up to 20,000 of our military personnel from the GDR and 1,000 tanks, then therby we would like to give an impulse to the Vienna negotiations. And when we talk about missiles, the general secretary said in Berlin that in the past 10 years the number of our missiles not only was not increased but even reduced, and that the explosive force of the charges also decreased. This means that our development regarding figures already has been retrogressive for a decade. So there is no upward movement on our part but a downward trend. And we declare our readiness to continue this movement unilaterally in the conviction or with the hope that such developments might contribute toward the reduction of the general level of confrontation in Europe.

[Question] You say that the number of missiles has decreased, but the West holds that the number of warheads naturally has increased. Moreover, I assume that Soviet arms technology has made progress. It means that the quality of the arms has improved and that they naturally have become more dangerous. Federal Chancellor Schmidt has stated that there is an ideal theoretical case--although no ideal theoretical case does exist--if the Soviet Union were prepared to scrap its SS-20 missiles. In such a case the West would not have to introduce the Pershing missile. Is that not an acceptable offer?

[Answer] As regards the first part, one must say that in the past 10 or 15 years the number of warheads in the West has practically doubled. That is a fact nobody in the West doubts, if you believe that only in the West may the number of warheads be increased and not in the East, this would probably not be a basis for a discussion. Second, if you say that our arms are being modernized and that they are improving, I can state that in the past 15 years and particularly in the past 10 years practically all Western equipment has been modernized, and not deteriorated.

All American planes in the Federal Republic are new. We can discuss Backfire later. It is important to say one more thing: One must not confuse modernization with the qualitative change of systems. Modernization is renovation of arms within the framework of the functioning of these arms. If a new weapon is introduced for fulfilling new tasks, this is not modernization: but a qualitative change. There are statements as to why that change has become necessary and so on, but that is not modernization.

As regards your question about a suggestion to scrap the Soviet missiles to get down to zero with regard to NATO, so to speak, I would say the following: If there were no systems in the West aimed at Soviet territory or our allies' territories and at the destruction of targets there--

[Question] You mean in Western Europe?

[Answer] I mean in Europe--including the American forward base system--the necessity would not exist to have Soviet arms with corresponding functions. In such a case they would be safely scrapped.

[Question] The desire to close the arms gap obviously is in line with the military's concern regarding Soviet superiority due to the SS-20 missile. One knows relatively little about the SS-20 missile. Could you tell us something about the quality of the SS-20?

[Answer] I mentioned it already by quoting your defense minister that the decision on so-called modernization in the West was made before the SS-20 existed. So there is no necessary connection between that decision, current plans and the SS-20. One is now playing on soft strings, so to speak. A good Indian proverb says: If you play on soft strings, you will hear the wrong music. We need real music.

As regards the quality of the SS-20, I would like to cite a precedent in saying that there were no secrets in our talks with the Americans. All data were known to both sides, data that was necessary to agree on a treaty or two treaties at the moment. I do not believe the situation would be different in negotiations on the reduction of so-called Eurostrategic arms. If there are negotiations, the data will be supplied: if not--I am not a great sympathizer of playing with data and figures. This is manipulation of public opinion, education of the mentality of the people, education in a paramilitary way. As regards playing with data, I could cite most interesting examples from history, but we do not have enough time for it. However, such games played with data have a firm purpose.

I remind you of just two examples: Very good data games were played in the United States when money was needed to start the bomber program by Truman that was already mentioned, or the construction of missiles under Kennedy. Our arms were depicted as being four or eight times stronger than they were. The Americans knew that this was not correct, and yet this data was amply served to public opinion and public opinion believed it.

[Question] The data discussion is a most important point as well as the problem about how correctly the politicians have been informed by the military. The politicians must operate on the basis of data they have been supplied by the military. There has been a talk in Bonn that made many people think. Your foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, had a very short but probably a very intense discussion with the CDU military expert Woerner. Mr Gromyko said in talk that, after all, the Phantom planes in the West are also strategic arms. Mr Woerner said: I am a Bundeswehr pilot myself, I fly the Phantom plane. I can assure you that I would not even get as far as your border. One ought to assume that he is an expert. Is it possible--although you denied it in a SPIEGEL interview--that also on your side the politicians, when it comes to date discussions, have not always been correctly informed by the military? That problem has come up since the meeting between Mr Gromyko and Mr Woerner.

[Answer] As regards your politicians, I do not want to interfere in your affairs. As regards our politicians, I can assure you that they have been correctly informed by our military. As regards the talks between Mr Woerner and Mr Gromyko, I think what was meant was: When one discusses the range of a plane there are various methods of comparison. One says in the West that some of our planes are in a position to fly much farther--if they are refueled in the air--than they can actually fly.

The Phantoms flew from the United States directly to Western Europe because they were refueled in the air. So probably both politicians, Mr Gromyko and Mr Woerner, are to a point right.

[Question] The concrete question remains: How will this go on? NATO's decision to close the arms gap is probably unavoidable. What will Moscow do if that decision is made in December? What will it actually do?

[Answer] First we will examine the situation with our allies. Then corresponding measures will be taken, as Mr Brezhnev said. Please do not interpret these words as the West usually interprets them. It is an objective statement. Our security does not cost less or more than your security.

[Question] But you will understand that subjectively we feel threatened by such statements?

[Answer] You know, if you--not you personally but your politicians--say that the cruise missiles and the Pershing II are supposed to attack targets in the Soviet Union up to the Volga, that is not merely interference in our affair, that is not merely a threat, that is involvement in our affairs. Please, how can you compare the statements of your responsible politicians with our statements? In doing this you would see yourself who uses the language of threats and who does not.

[Question] What consequences will a possible decision to close the arms gap have for bilateral German-Soviet relations, or more exactly, for relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I would give the following answer: Detente has most of all served the Federal Republic, relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and many other socialist countries. One even says that the Federal Republic has profited most from detente. If a decision is made, I fully share the opinion of Mr Gromyko that our relations will not improve that way. Some political ideas, however, like some women, are doomed by their own beauty. There are probably politicians in the West for whom detente is too beautiful. They want to turn back the wheel of history a bit, as we say. Let us see. But as regards the consequences for our bilateral relations and relations in general between NATO countries and Warsaw Pact countries, the December decisions, if they are made, will have clearly negative consequences. I fully agree with what Mr Gromyko said in Bonn during the press conference

[Question] Would you go as far as saying that this could be the end of detente?

[Answer] I do not like such words as this is the end. There is no end to developments. Somehow and at some time man will have a better idea. At least only optimistic politicians can be of interest for the people and for the country.

[Question] It was said that the NATO decision will be linked with an offer, a negotiation offer. Regardless of what the decision may be, is the Soviet Union prepared at all to negotiate after the decision has been made?

[Answer] I have already answered that question. I said that the NATO decision on negotiations is a decision with prerequisites. Negotiations together with measures to close the arms gap [nachruesten], can only create adequate reactions on the other side. Negotiations that are possible today, as has happened sometimes in history--there is no need to go far back in reminding you of it--show that what gets lost is lost.

[Question] What does adequate reaction mean?

[Answer] Let us live and see.

[Question] The final communique on Gromyko's visit actually sounded quite optimistic and positive. All in all it was a positive assessment of developments in the past 10 years since the conclusion of the Moscow treaty. Truth is concrete, as one knows. You say that if a decision to close the arms gap is made it will not improve relations. In other words, they will become more difficult, they will be affected even if only as regards the climate. That, too, becomes manifested somewhere in politics. Could you imagine, for example that a deterioration of the climate which is clearly to be expected, would be manifested at such a point as Berlin?

[Answer] I do not want to make any prognoses or considerations in connection with West Berlin. I am certain that nobody in Europe would be happy in connection with such decisions. When I say nobody I also mean West Europeans living in Berlin.

[Question] Do you personally believe that NATO could abstain from making this decision in December?

[Answer] I assume that the sensible people of NATO do not form a minority. I would believe, therefore, that these sensible people will take the floor.

[Question] Are you basically more optimistic or more pessimistic with regard to our future?

[Answer] I will answer the English way: I do not say yes and I do not say no, which does not mean, however, that I abstain.

CARTER TALKS WITH NATO PARTNERS ON MISSILES ISSUE

Norway, Denmark, Netherlands Partners

LD072032 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Serious differences between NATO partners have come to light today during meetings U.S. President Jimmy Carter had at the White House with Prime Minister of Norway Odvar Nordli and Prime Minister of the Netherlands Andreas van Agt.

The prime ministers of Norway and the Netherlands, and also Foreign Minister of Denmark Kjeld Olesen, urgently came to Washington to expound the opinions of their governments on the question of deployment of American medium-range missiles on the territory of West European NATO member-countries. These opinions diverge with the stand of the United States which insists that decision on deployment of Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads be taken at the session of the NATO Council in Brussels. Last night parliament of the Netherlands declined this plan, whereas Denmark insists on deferment of decision for six months in order to have negotiations with the Soviet Union.

As is noted in well-informed circles, the leaders of the three countries express serious concern over the delay in ratification by the U.S. Senate of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty which is to be followed by SALT III negotiations. The treaty will be considered by the Senate not earlier than in January.

The American side, in its turn, believes that NATO's decision on deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe should not be made dependent on ratification of SALT II by the Senate.

In Washington the representatives of the three countries were given a rather cold reception, and practically they did not wish to discuss with them the question of deployment of missiles. President Carter devoted not more than ten minutes to the talk with Nordli, and his meeting with Van Agt continued for about 30 minutes.

No better reception was accorded to foreign minister of Denmark who had a meeting today with the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

After the meetings, the White House published a very brief communique in which in actual fact it makes it clear that both premiers were undesirable visitors, and meetings with them were held at their request. The President of the United States, the communique stressed, discussed with the leaders of the two countries decisions to be taken by the coming session of the NATO Council on modernization of rocket forces and control over armaments. Both leaders expounded the stands of their governments. The President, in his turn, explained the great significance he attaches to decisions to be made and concord in NATO.

As is noted in well-informed cirlces, the meetings between the U.S. President and NATO partners by no means changed the intentions of the American Government to press in Brussels for adoption of decision to deploy in Western Europe medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

U.S. 'Arms Twisting'

LD071638 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and Danish Foreign Minister K. Olesen are arriving today in the capital of the USA for urgent talks. The Prime Minister of Holland Andreas van Agt is expected here tomorrow.

This visit by the leaders of the three NATO states has a direct bearing on the forthcoming NATO Council's session at which the United States intends to impose on its West European allies its plans for deploying in their territories American medium-range missiles--Pershing-II and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. As is known, the Norwegian, Dutch and Danish governments are under strong pressure in their countries from broad public circles which are against deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Representatives of Norway, Denmark and Holland, writes the New York DAILY NEWS have left for Washington in order to urge President Carter to put off for six months a decision on Pershing missiles. They say that NATO should do more to explore opportunities for new talks on arms control. These three countries, UPI reports, believe that members of the NATO bloc should immediately begin talks suggested by the Warsaw Treaty states.

The American administration was trying to evade a meeting with representatives of Norway, Holland and Denmark and a discussion of these proposals, pleading its being busy with the Iranian crisis.

UPI says that the United States would prefer to put off talks in Washington, but in the opinion of Europeans a decision on missiles may have far-reaching consequences and should be urgently discussed despite the events in Iran.

Norwegian Prime Minister O. Nordli said before flying to the USA that he intended to bring to the knowledge of the American administration the profound anxiety and concern which are caused in Norway by the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. Therefore, he said, he hoped that Norway's views concerning the need for new steps at all talks on arms control and on disarmament would be understood in Washington.

The talks among the NATO allies are likely to be difficult since, as follows from statements made by the administration's spokesmen, the United States has no intention of abandoning its plans to deploy its new missiles in Western Europe and will therefore try to use the talks in Washington for further "arms twisting" with regard to its NATO partners.

NETHERLANDS CHAMBER REJECTS U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES PLAN

LD071436 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

["Against the Sinister Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] The Hague, December 7, TASS--The Netherlands' parliament came out against production and deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. A resolution, moved by the opposition Labour Party, adopted by a majority of 76 against 69, points out to the inadmissibility of allowing Pershing-II and cruise missiles to be deployed in the Netherlands. The parliamentarians also called on all other NATO member states to start negotiations as soon as possible with the Soviet Union on averting the nuclear arms race in Europe. Holding of the debates in parliament has been necessitated by sharp differences among the majority of members of the chamber of deputies and government on this issue. Observers indicate that the results of voting constitute a defeat of the cabinet since, by accepting this resolution, parliament actually deprived the cabinet of the right to support NATO's plans on modernisation and deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The Labor Party's stand is supported by the Communist Party of the Netherlands, Pacifist Socialist Party and the Radical political party. Ten deputies from the ruling party of Christian Democratic Appeal voted for the resolution advanced by the Labor Party. The breadth of the protest movement against the plans of the Pentagon and the NATO military seriously influenced the stands of the parties and their parliamentary factions. The parliament debates were accompanied by a demonstration of peace champions in which several thousand people took part. They urged the deputies to firmly say "no" to the stationing in Western Europe of new types of nuclear missile weapons.

BELGIAN LOWER HOUSE DEBATES EUROMISSILES PLAN

LD081240 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 8, TASS--During the current debate in the lower chamber of the Belgian Parliament many deputies speak out against the Pentagon's and NATO's criminal plans for deploying new types of American nuclear missiles in Belgian territory.

A group of deputies from the ruling coalition and opposition made an interpellation to the government demanding that it immediately begin talks on disarmament.

A number of deputies, including H. Mordant, chairman of the Walloon Union Party, and F. Coppieters, representative of Flemish Social Christians, stressed the danger of the plans to turn Western Europe into an outpost of American nuclear strategy. In the event of a nuclear conflict, the deputies said, Europe will receive the main blow. The NATO plans, speakers say, represent a threat to peace, detente and the security of the peoples.

A group of deputies from the Flemish Socialist Party tabled a draft resolution to the chamber urging the government to make a proposal at the forthcoming NATO Council session for mutual and controlled disarmament in the European Continent. The draft resolution demands that the Belgian Government seek a postponement of any decision on the deployment of new types of nuclear missiles in Western Europe pending the outcome of the disarmament talks.

At the same time, certain deputies, representing right-wing parties and pro-NATO circles, supported the NATO plans to modernize the missile-nuclear potential of the West European countries. Thus J. Desmarets, minister of national defence, speaking on behalf of the government, supported the NATO plans, arguing that otherwise the West would allegedly "weaken its positions".

FRG 'JUBILANT' SUPPORT FOR EUROMISSILES 'SINISTER'

LD080717 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

["A Jubilation Which Looks Sinister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

An observer of the West German scene can see there these days something which does not happen often: The newspapers which express the interests of extreme right-wing political forces and which are in opposition to the present government of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SDPG) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) are paying compliments to the Social Democrats.

It may be even said that Strauss and his supporters, for instance, are jubilant because the congress of the SDPG passed a resolution recommending the Government of the FRG to support at the forthcoming NATO Council's session in Brussels a decision on deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe (the FRG is to get the biggest portion of these missiles).

This decision by the congress reflects a trend which has been in evidence lately: Whenever there is talk of supplementing the relaxation of political tension which the Bonn government supports from time to time, though not always consistently, with an easing of military tension, the Government of the FRG marks time or even takes steps which are approved by reactionary revanchist and militarist forces. This time too, the government's position proved to be much closer to that of the right-wing forces than to the viewpoint of the left wing of the SDPG which demanded abandonment of NATO's dangerous plans.

All the left, democratic forces, all peace champions in the FRG justly point to a great danger the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West German territory may represent to the population of the FRG. And this is undoubtedly so.

But there also exists another side to the question of deployment of such arms in Western Germany. This is the danger all this poses to the peoples of other countries.

The striving of the West German militarists and revanchists to have nuclear missiles have long been widely know. They are looking for all kind of loopholes to acquire such weapons or at least to get the right to press the nuclear trigger. It is not ruled out that deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the territory of the FRG would be a step in this direction. There is little comfort to be derived from the talk that the USA alone will have the right to launch the new missiles. The militarist forces of the FRG hope very much that the Bundeswehr's generals would get "the second key", if not then in the future, in case the right-wing openly reactionary militarist and revanchist forces come to power in the country.

Therein lies one of the reasons (if not the first one then far from the last) that the peoples of European countries are protesting the NATO's dangerous plans. We would not conceal that this is one of the reasons why the East European countries, which suffered more than others from Germany militarism during the years of World War Two, will have to take extra contra measures to ensure their security if the NATO Council session in Brussels takes a decision on the manufacture and deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

The peoples living in Western Europe also show great concern that Bonn displays special zeal in carrying out NATO's new plans. This is evidenced by stormy and active manifestations by broad public circles in Holland, Denmark, and Norway, a fact which could not but influence the position of governments and parliaments in these countries. This is quite natural and understandable. Take Denmark, for example. In the course of the last 200 years of its history that small country has suffered greatly more than once from events which took place beyond its frontiers, from decisions which were taken contrary to the will of its people and which were most often associated with the militaristic aggressive aspirations of German imperialism. But it is not only small nations but also such big countries as France, Britain, Italy and many others that suffered greatly from the talons of German militarism.

That is the reason why the present jubilation of reactionary, militarist circles in Bonn appears to be rather sinister and threatening to the peoples of East and West European countries.

ITALIAN APPROVAL 'AT ODDS' WITH NATIONAL INTERESTS

LD082214 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Anatoliy Yuryev commentary]

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament has approved the government decision to install new U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy. The parties supporting the present cabinet and neofascists took a stand in favor of the government motion. In commenting on the results of the vote our observer Anatoliy Yuryev writes:

The discussion of the problem of Euromissiles begun in Montecitorio [Italian Chamber of Deputies building] as early as the end of October was not resumed until 4 December. During this entire period the deputies were subjected to a massive pressure. The pressure from abroad came from Atlantic militarists and from the quarters linked with the U.S. military-industrial complex, to which manufacture of Pershing and cruise missiles promises billions in profits.

The Social Democrats resorted to open blackmail. Their leader, Pietro Longo, did not beat around the bush and threatened a new government crisis if the deputies belonging to the present majority voted against the installation of U.S. missiles on Italian territory.

And so the majority in the Italian Parliament voted in favor of the missiles, responding to NATO ambitions to obtain military supremacy over the Warsaw Pact countries and to destroy the balance of forces recognized time and time again by Western leaders. They ignored the will of millions of electors who rightly believe that this decision may aggravate the situation in Europe and undermine the basis of the talks on the problems linked with the middle-range nuclear missiles.

Talks must be started before a hasty decision on the installation of the missiles is taken: This was demanded by the deputies of several parties who are aware how dangerous the new spiral of the arms race is. This position has been supported by the mass movement unfolding in the country. The three major Italian trade unions intervened under the slogan [No to the Missiles, Yes to the Talks,] and so did the Christian associations and some local and regional authorities. Behind these organizations there are millions and millions of Italian citizens. So there is an obvious contradiction between the needs of the masses and the attitude of those who voted on their behalf in the topmost legislative organ of the country.

The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament is at odds with the national interests of the country, with the interests of peace and detente in Europe and in the world. Nothing of substance is changed by the reservation providing for the abandonment of the installation of nuclear missiles (?if there is) progress in the field of disarmament. In fact the NATO politicians themselves have time and time reiterated that the United States does not intend to manufacture Pershing and cruise missiles and then have to research where to deploy them. In short the resolution adopted in Montecitorio is in keeping only with the plans of U.S. militarists who are trying to keep away the danger of a retaliatory blow from their own territory by deflecting it on to the territory of U.S. allies in West Europe, this is how our observer Anatoliy Yuryev concludes his note.

TURKISH CONCERN AT NATO MISSILE PLANS 'GROWING'

LD081631 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] [passage indistinct] No one has anything to gain from the dangerous plans to introduce new missiles and nuclear weapons to Western Europe except the aggressive forces across the ocean who, quite indifferent to the danger to the future of the European peoples, want to turn Europe into a target for a counter strike. There is no European people whose security would not suffer in the event the U.S. and NATO plans are implemented. This is why the European peoples are steadily intensifying their struggle against the plans to transform the continent into a U.S. missile-launching platform. Thus well attended protest campaigns, marches, and demonstrations are being held in all the Western European countries where U.S. mass extermination weapons are to be placed according to the plan.

The concern felt in Turkey over U.S. plans is also growing. Representatives of over 60 political organizations, trade unions, and social organizations have deplored the frightful plans of the American military-industrial complex and NATO militarists in the course of the protest campaign held on a countrywide scale at the initiative of the Turkish Peace Association. A declaration of the Turkish Peace Association states that the implementation of these plans will also harm Turkey's national interests. A Turkish Labor Party statement also points out that Turkey is in danger of being turned into a tool of the new and terrible plans of imperialism owing to the existence of U.S. and NATO bases on Turkish territory. This is why Turkish public opinion is raising its voice louder with each passing day to demand the abolition of the U.S. bases in Turkey and Turkey's withdrawal from NATO.

ZHUKOV: 'FRANCE'S DESTINY INSEPARABLE FROM CONTINENT'S'

LD071439 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 December 1979 publishes on page 4, under the headline "This Concerns Everyone," the 1,800-word article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French group of the USSR Parliamentary Group, datelined Paris and Moscow. Zhukov outlines the political background to the debate taking place in France over the deployment of new NATO missiles and quotes remarks by French politicians on the issue and on the Soviet-Berlin initiatives. He goes on to describe the "malicious anti-Soviet campaign" which has now "reached a really unprecedented level in Paris," and states:

"France's voice is very significant in resolving European affairs, and European affairs are by no means alien to France. As Defense Minister Yvon Bourges stated in Avignon, speaking at the opening of the 22d congress of the interallied reserve officers' committee, 'France's destiny cannot be separated from that of the continent.' But in that case, surely it cannot be a matter of indifference to French people that the attempts being made by NATO command, which France does not belong to and does not intend to belong to, to disrupt the equilibrium in Europe and change the balance of forces established in Europe in favor of the United States and its allies would cause a sharp deterioration in the chances of maintaining and consolidating peace on this ancient continent?"

"France's destiny is indeed inseparable from that of the continent, and the continent's destiny will be determined to a decisive degree by the extent of which success is achieved in consolidating detente and making it irreversible--and this detente is to a significant extent the result of joint efforts by our two countries."

"As is stated in the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace signed on 28 April this year in Moscow by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President V. Giscard d'Estaing, 'in the present situation the policy of detente is the sole way of making it possible to insure peace and the establishment of relations of good neighborliness, concord and cooperation between states.' And further on, the section of the program headed 'disarmament' proclaims determination to fight for the 'coordinated ending of further quantitative and qualitative growth in arms and armed forces' and to advocate the 'continuation of efforts begun within the framework of the SALT talks.'"

"It is from these positions that French patriots act, believing that the struggle against the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, which is tantamount to an attempt to explode detente, is the duty of every sensible person who values detente."

"This concerns everyone!"

FRENCH CP OPPOSES EUROMISSILES; CALLS FOR FRENCH-SOVIET TREATY

LD101012 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

["Statement by the Politburo of the French Communist Party"--TASS headline]

[Text] Paris, December 10, TASS--The French Communist Party has resolutely condemned the plans of the USA and NATO to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as constituting danger to peace and European security, to France's security.

The statement by the Politbureau of the French Communist Party published today in the newspaper L'HUMANITE calls on the communists, the working class, all Frenchmen, who cherish peace and disarmament, to launch a struggle so as to frustrate these plans of the Atlantic warmongers.

Under the pretext of the notorious "Soviet menace" allegation, the statement says, the deployment in the European Continent of new systems of strategic weapons, which would turn European nations into hostages and first victims of a nuclear holocaust, is imposed on the peoples of Western Europe. History has graphically demonstrated the contempt shown by the leaders of the United States to the destinies of the peoples, whom they are called upon to "defend," if their hegemonic interests are in danger.

The decision to deploy new American missiles cannot be justified by anything: There have been no changes in this field after Carter signed several months ago together with Leonid Brezhnev the SALT II treaty and recognized that the global balance of forces between the two great powers and two blocs is real.

These plans directly concern France, the Politbureau of the French Communist Party stresses: Our country, our people have a stake in detente, in friendly cooperation of nations. France will be affected by a heightening of tensions caused by the implementation of the Atlantic projects. France would not be able to avoid the consequences of the conflict, if such a horrible weapon were deployed near its borders. The fresh escalation of the arms race would complicate the effort for ensuring genuine national defence, would encourage those who advocate France's return to NATO's military organization and creation of a European army. The FRG, which is one of the most zealous supporters of this campaign, would strengthen its domination in Western Europe.

These plans can bring nothing good either to France, Europe or to the world.

The governments and political figures in France and abroad justifying a strengthening of the arms race are assuming grave responsibility.

The main demand of the moment is that it is necessary to hold talks before the fait accompli, it is necessary to gain security for every people in conditions of a balanced cut in arms and not in conditions of accumulation of weapons stocks in the European Continent, where there is much of it already. It is necessary to contribute to disbandment of the blocs, to creating a genuine system of collective security and to disarmament, which will make it possible to release funds for combatting economic difficulties and hunger.

The Politbureau of the French Communist Party has urged the Government of France to come out with specific initiatives immediately, without losing a single day, to say "no" to the Atlantic projects, to turn to all states, which signed the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation held in Helsinki, with the proposal to support the idea of talks as regards freezing armed forces and arms in Europe at their present level and their gradual cut with respect for equal security of everyone, so that a conference on disarmanent problems in Europe be convened in Paris. It must declare for a serious examination of the proposals that can prevent a heightening of escalation, in particular of the important Soviet proposals, which have been substantiated in recent days by the unilateral measures for the withdrawal of troops and arms from the GDR's territory.

The Politbureau of the French Communist Party also proposes that France come out with an initiative of special signifance--take immediate demarches for concluding a French-Soviet treaty on mutual security.

In doing so, France, the statement points out, would be inspired by the useful ideas formulated in the statements signed by the leaders of our two countries, which say that French-Soviet relations must serve as a good example of equal cooperation between states with different social systems. At this juncture this would be a good example of a quest for guaranteed security on the way of detente, entente and cooperation that would not affect in anything commitments and alliances with other countries.

'MAMMOTH' DEMONSTRATION IN BRUSSELS AGAINST U.S. MISSILES

LD092044 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 9, TASS--"No New U.S. Nuclear Missiles in Europe," "Halt the Nuclear Arms Race!", these were the slogans of a mammoth international demonstration of protest held in the Belgian capital today against the NATO plans to deploy new U.S. missile nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries.

Representatives of peace-loving forces of West-European states as well as from the USA, Canada and Australia have arrived in Brussels. The demonstrators held a mass rally in one of the central squares of the city.

The speakers were addressed by leaders of Belgium's leading political parties and representatives of peace movements of other countries.

We must give a resolute rebuff both to the manoeuvres of right-wing forces in Belgium and the attempts to pressure our country from the outside for the deployment of new U.S. missiles, said Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Louis van Geyt. The Belgian government must say "no" to NATO's plans. Europe, he stressed, must be free from the Eurostrategic weapon.

Representatives of the leadership of the two socialist parties of Belgium K. van Miert and E. Glin declared that the Belgian socialists insist on a postponement of a decision with the NATO framework on the modernization of the missile nuclear arsenal of the bloc. They declared for an immediate start of talks on East-West military detente.

The United States is doing its utmost in an attempt to impose on Western Europe its new offensive weapons--Pershing II and cruise missiles--stressed Senator R. Devassege, one of the leaders of the Rassemblement Wallon Party. We call for rejecting these plans threatening the inalienable human rights, in the first place the right to life.

The chairman of the De Volksunie Party noted the necessity of using all peaceful means for preventing the escalation of the arms race, with which the NATO plans are fraught. The programme for the equipment of the NATO arsenals with new nuclear missiles, he said, constitutes a grave danger to the cause of detente.

Today's international demonstration has been timed to the NATO Council session opening here to examine the question of deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of West-European countries.

ORLOV COMMENTS ON ATTEMPTS TO LINK SALT II, EUROMISSILES

LD071940 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

["A Strange Reaction"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

The Democratic majority leader in the U.S. Senate Robert Byrd has stated that "there is no chance whatsoever" of the Senate starting the debate on the SALT II treaty this year.

It is known that when stressing the importance of the speediest ratification of SALT II, many prominent political leaders in West European NATO countries tried only recently in a number of instances to link this action with their attitude to the forthcoming study at the NATO Council session of the question of producing American medium-range missiles and deploying them in Western Europe.

Thus, the FRG Defence Minister Hans Apel expressed this dependence as follows: "The SALT II treaty should not suffer a fiasco. That would signify a crisis for NATO and make that organisation look like a paper tiger. If SALT II is not adopted, no resolution will be adopted in NATO".

With a view to such pronouncements, the U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown warned that without a ratification of SALT II it would be impossible to secure the necessary support of Western Europe for deploying new ballistic and cruise missiles in the continent.

As is known, the session of the NATO Council, at which Washington intends to impose on its allies decisions that cause extensive and well-founded alarm in Europe, will begin next week while those West European leaders, who only recently tried to "calm down" the public by means of loud assurances that these decisions are to be preceded by the ratification of SALT II, have suddenly turned mum. A strange reaction, isn't it? Of course, if it is not assumed that they are being compelled to keep silent by certain circles in Washington...

PENTAGON LURING W. EUROPE INTO TRAP BAITED WITH 'SOVIET THREAT'

LD071641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov report under the rubric "Pamphlet": "Livermore Mousetrap"]

[Excerpt] Athens, December--In expatiating about "Europe's defense" and "the Soviet threat" the Pentagon's traveling salesmen are seeking to turn their NATO allies into U.S. nuclear hostages. They want to sow Western Europe with nuclear missiles targeted on territories deep within the socialist states, to grasp the West Europeans' destiny in a lethal hold and link it with the firing console of the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles.

While overemphasizing the details of the missile deal, NATO "sources" only touch on its essence in passing, as though it were a case of something already decided. It is as though the West Europeans had already acknowledged their readiness to take in the new U.S. missiles.

It is as though that the quaint Livermore Super-mousetrap had already operated with a splash and a squeak and the see-saw was ready for a new victim. [Reference to a mousetrap invented in Livermore and based on a water container and baited see-saw]. There is no need to replace the bait. A bait like the "Soviet threat" or "Europe's defense" can still hang over the treacherous see-saw.

But, after all, matters are not that simple. Protests are expanding throughout West Europe against the dangerous U.S. plans. Eminent politicians, members of parliament, religious and trade unions figures, public organizations and progressive parties are raising their voices against the new spiral of the arms race will inexorably be engendered by the development of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

I would like to think that West European statesmen cannot fail to take into account the feelings of their own peoples just as they cannot fail to take into account the obvious danger of turning their countries into launch pads for missiles targeted against the East. After all this is just like living in a glass house and throwing stones at your neighbor's house. Everyone is well aware of how dangerous an undertaking this is.

However, the tireless inventors from the Pentagon and its laboratories like the Livermore laboratory are not sitting idly by. You cannot accuse them of stagnation in their creativity. They are mot preparing mousetraps just for little animals. They are extremely eager to lure their allies onto the shaky see-saw by promising military superiority, to indulge in dangerous brinkmanship by erecting a missle fence on foreign soil.

So the unexpected shift by yesterday's neutron bomb builders to the creation of super-mousetraps may not seem all that funny. Particularly if you look at it from a position appropriate to the occasion.

For instance, from the launch position of the Pershing II missles.

USSR CHAMPIONS MILITARY RELAXATION IN EUROPE

LD081122 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Nikolay Shislin Commentary]

[Text] In the commentary that follows Nikolay Shishlin, a writer on international affairs, examines the Soviet stand on the problem of military relaxation in Europe.

One basic quality of Soviet foreign policy is that it has always been clear and unambiguous. While conducting its dialog with the West on disarmament the Soviet side makes no secret of the fact that it has to take care of its own national security and that of its allies in the face of military preparations by the other side. But the Soviet Union also makes it quite clear that it does not seek any military superiority over the West. Now that we have a rough balance of military strength between East and West the Soviet Union feels that we have to reduce step by step the existing levels of armaments and armed forces.

This Soviet view is shared by other Warsaw Treaty member countries, and this was made quite clear at the recent Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Conference.

In their Berlin communique the foreign ministers of the socialist states called for East-West talks without delay on ways of ending the arms race in Europe. In our view such talks could cover all types of arms which are not covered by the current talks in Vienna, Geneva and by the current Soviet-American talks. The Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers Conference had demonstrated that the socialist countries are determined to achieve positive results at the forthcoming international conference in Madrid in 1980. The socialist countries attach vital importance to disarmament and trust building measures, and they favor the calling of an all-European conference at political level on all these problems.

This clear and explicit stand of the socialist countries in favor of disarmament and international relaxation is an effective factor for peace. This being so, this stand of the socialist states enjoys a broad measure of international support. As for the developing states, they have a vested interest in having a better climate of international relations and in progress toward disarmament. The peoples of these countries are plagued by hunger, poverty and illiteracy, their advancement could be accelerated to a considerably extent if the advanced nations dropped their wasteful arms race.

The Soviet Union has called on several occasions for cutting back the military budgets of the major nations and for channelling some of the liberated resources into aid for the developing world, and the Western capitalist countries themselves must be aware of the advantages offered by ending the arms race. The present situation created by the mounting energy crisis, soaring inflation and unemployment could be different if we could check the arms race. No one doubts the fact that steadily growing military spendings make all these problems even more acute. And last, but not least, curbing the arms race would generate an atmosphere of international trust. Countries with different social systems could pool their resources for attacking some global problems facing mankind.

The Soviet Union and its friends and allies don't accept that logic of fear which prompts the NATO powers to produce new piles of weapons. Fear makes one think in stereotypes, including the routine logic of keeping up military preparations. That logic, however, does not fit the current international situation. Political courage today consists not in saber rattling but in a patient and persistent search for mutually acceptable solutions. We should seek ways of curbing the arms race and should advance without looking back along the road of peace and peaceful cooperation. It's this approach that the Soviet Union champions today in its relations with the United States and other NATO countries.

DELEGATIONS TO NUCLEAR TEST-BAN TREATY TALKS MEET

LD051128 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 5, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom at the talks to draft a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests had a regular meeting here today. After a working break the next meeting of delegations will take place in Geneva on February 4, 1980.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD092055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator; Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; and Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium]

[Text] [Sobolev] Good Morning, comrades. The main events during the past week have undoubtedly been the sessions of the foreign affairs minsters and defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Their importance lies in the fact that in their documents they once again reaffirmed the will of the socialist states to persistently act, together with other countries and peace-loving forces, in the interests of deepening and consolidating detente, at a time when the North Atlantic bloc is pushing through the development of dangerous plans in stepping up the arms race in Europe.

A whole system of measures was worked out by the Warsaw Pact countries with the aim of consolidating detente. They are based on Soviet peaceful initiatives, outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin on 6 October, at the solemnites marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR. It is quite indicative that the adoption of the communique by the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact coincided with the start of the unilateral withdrawal of a part of the Soviet troops and armaments from central Europe--in other words, a concrete step in the sphere of military detente.

Warsaw Foreign Ministers' Meeting

At the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session, particular attention was accorded to the situation in Europe. The participants in the session called on the governments of the NATO member-countries to examine anew the situation in Europe in light of the constructive, peace-loving steps of the Warsaw Treaty states, and not to undertake actions which would complicate the situation on the continent. They had in mind the plans by NATO to deploy new types of American missiles in Europe. Approval of these plans at the forthcoming NATO session in Brussels on 12 December will destroy the foundations for talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missile weapons, which were proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech on 6 October.

One must say that the United States at first wanted to completely brush the Soviet proposals aside with a kind of curtsy, saying that they are interesting and then completely ignoring them. Is it not so, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] However, the point is that these proposals were immediately given very extensive support among the European public, particularly in political circles, and then the United States had to quickly think of something more cunning than just keeping silent.

The so-called "dual decision" then was thought up; that is, on one hand, no reappraisal of previous plans for urgent military buildup--to act as planned--and on the other hand in order to mollify the alarmed public, promises are being made to approach the Soviet Union at the same time with proposals for talks. Why the necessity for an approach? The Soviet Union has itself already approached them with proposals to immediately start talks--immediately, and not following a decision by NATO on a "buildup" in armaments.

If one were to view Brussels from Berlin or Moscow, then this so-called "dual decision" which the member-countries of NATO propose to adopt at the forthcoming session of the Atlantic alliance, by no means looks like a "dual" one, but rather an especially one-sided one.

This possible decision on the simultaneous "buildup" in armaments by NATO, and the proposal to start conducting talks on disarmament, appears to the Warsaw Treaty member-countries as having the aim of trying to achieve military supremacy over the socialist countries. However today, in the military sense, there exists an equality between the NATO states and the Warsaw Treaty states. The ruling officials of the Western countries have stressed this dozens of times, including the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, himself, during the summit meeting in Vienna in June.

In conditions of the existing parity plans to bring into Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missles in conjunction with proposals to conduct talks, resemble the old recommendation by President Theodore Roosevelt, who suggested, "speak softly but carry a big stick." In this instance, the "stick" is in the form of 600 or about 600 continental missiles. The aspiration to carry such a stick into the conference hall, and the desire to conduct talks from a position of strength, destroys the very basis for the talks. This was stated, with the utmost responsibility, in the communique of the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which took place on 5-6 December in Berlin.

[Volskiy] Gennadiy Ivanovich, here I would like to interrupt you in connection with this matter.

If you recall, following the warning by the Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, at the press conference in Bonn, concerning the fact that the West's aspiration to conduct talks from a position of strength would destroy the basis for talks, in the West there appeared not a few commentaries of approximately the following kind--that this warning bears a kind of intermediate character--and that following the adoption by the NATO Council session of its dual decision, which you have mentioned already, it will as it were lose its momentum. What can you say on this matter?

[Sobolev] I must tell listeners that the third participant, Dmitriy Antonivich Volskiy, has now joined in the discussions.

[Gerasimov] Well now, the weighty utterance by the Warsaw Treaty is once again confirmed following the adoption of the communique--namely, talks immediately and without any prior political condition in the form of acquisition by the West or the threat of acquisition by the West of a position of strength. The ministers once again recalled their proposal that a general European conference on military detente and disarmament, which they regard as an important step in the development of the general European process started by the conference in Helsinki, be convened.

The conference could discuss measures in consolidating trust, measures to lessen concentrations of and to reduce armed forces and armaments on the continent, and many other questions, right up to the proposal to simultaneously dismantle both military blocs, which confront each other in Europe at present. The ministers also pin their hopes for military detente on the forthcoming Madrid meeting next year.

In this manner, the call from Berlin addressed to the West, must not be taken one-sidedly, solely as a warning concerning the dangerous consequences of implementing American plans for the deployment in Western Europe of the Pentagon's nuclear novelties.

Some commentators will most certainly misinterpret it as a form of pressure, if not a show of nervousness. The Berlin call ought to be perceived as an extensive program for talks and cooperation in the name of peace in Europe and the Soviet military troop train which left Wittenberg in an easterly direction can still become an historic train, which will date military detente in Europe, if Western Europe will heed and look closely in an unprejudiced way at the call and proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

[Sobolev] On 12 December in Brussels a session of the North Atlantic Alliance Council opens. Many people think that the most serious decision in the entire history of the alliance will be adopted at it. It seems to me, Gennadiy Ivanovich, that it would be interesting if we were now, on the eve of the session, to carry out a kind of political reconnoitering.

Deployment of Euromissiles

[Gerasimov] For the deployment of its new medium-range nuclear missile weapons, the United States has picked out five of its allies--West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland. The other countries, for example Denmark or Norway, do not intend to deploy either Pershing II of cruise missiles, but they will vote, and the following question forces them: to vote according to the essence of the matter, or, so to speak, from the aspect of conscience, or to vote for the sake of preserving unity within NATO, for the sake of Atlantic solidarity--more precisely, in favor of the American plans, irrespective of whether they are bad or good, necessary or unnecessary, dangerous or on the contrary salutary. But this is their problem.

Now, concerning those who are willing to become targets for retaliatory nuclear attack. Britain is totally in favor; Britain, as they say, is more royalist than the king himself, and it bids welcome to American missiles. West Germany; yes, but on conditions. The first condition being that West Germany does not wish to be alone, and conditions its agreement on the agreement of yet another on the continent. For some reason Britain does not count in this. But inasmuch as the others agree, for example Italy, then this condition is seemingly fulfilled. However, if one were to look at things a bit closer here, then one could find yet another proof of the far-fetchedness and artificiality of the whole idea. Indeed, if in actual fact West Germany felt that there was any threat to itself from the East, would she be looking around at other countries? She would say, you can do as you please, but I require missiles for my own defense. The second condition set by West Germany is for a simultaneous approach to be made to the Warsaw Treaty members with a proposal for starting talks. Well, this is precisely the dual approach.

Italy is in favor. Belgium, not yet clear--the problem is still being discussed. Holland; parliament has voted against it, the government is wavering and it could even fall.

[Sobolev] You undoubtedly know, Gennadiy Ivanovich, that Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli, Danish Foreign Minister Olesen, as well as Dutch Prime Minister van Agt, left for the U.S. capital for urgent talks. It seems that this trip is of great significance in preparations for the NATO session.

[Gerasimov] Yes, this is a very curious turn of events. They say in Washington that they have no time now for this. There, all attention is turned, so to speak, to events connected with the crisis in American-Iranian relations.

So the United States' first reaction to this initiative was to decline the meeting. But this did not work. The urgent, unexpected trip to America was to prove to the United States that their missiles were not at all an urgent matter, that they could wait, whereas talks with the East about disarmament are urgent and important. This is a curious overture to the NATO Council session. The United States thought that everything would go smoothly, according to plan.

[Sobolev] So, the NATO session has been set for 12 December. In the meantime, the biggest mass demonstrations by peaceful forces in Western Europe are being planned in order to hinder NATO's plans. People want to free the 1980s, on whose threshold we are standing, from tension and fear. In this sense, I think it is quite noteworthy that during the next few days, or more precisely, tomorrow, on 10 December, the international community is to mark human rights day. For as you know, the right to live in peace is one of the basic rights of every person living in the world. Ten December is the anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

U.S. Policy on Human Rights

By the way, a month ago, on 8 November, a report by one of the congressional committees, entitled Fulfilment of Our Promises--the United States and the Helsinki Final Act, was published in the United States. This is of course quite a complex report, an official one. But since they embarked on drawing it up there, the authors had to state some generally known facts, in a contracted form, but these facts are stated, nevertheless. On the matter of political prisoners, for example, the report says: We cannot state categorically that racial discrimination in some degree or other, or political motives do not play any part in the arrest, charging or prosecution of individuals, or in passing exceptionally severe sentences. It also speaks there of the fact that the United States still has not ratified many international acts relating to the field of human rights.

In reality, why, for example, has the United States not ratified the 1948 Convention on Prevention of and Punishment for the Crime of Genocide? Eighty-two countries ratified it but the United States did not. Moreover, it was not by accident, through not examining it, but after very long debates in the Senate. It can hardly be that the whole world is out of step, while the United States alone is in step. Genocide is, incidentally, one of the most terrible crimes--the annihilation of entire peoples and ethnic groups.

Or, for instance, in 1966, an international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and an international pact on civil and political rights were adopted.

[Gerasimov] It should be said that the United States has displayed indifference or even hostility to the UN's activity in this field of human rights. In the American International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, for example, in the article on human rights, one can read, and I quote: The United States has declared its intention not to take part in any general convention on human rights and not to sign any specific conventions on human rights.

It should be said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter promised to ratify both the Convention on Genocide and that on rights, adopted in 1966, in a speech made in 1976. The senate has the last word of course--the President cannot decide the matter here--but the Senate's position speaks quite eloquently of the politically applied nature of the present American enthusiasm for human rights.

This is why it seems to me that even though a great deal is written and said now about American policy on human rights, there exists in actual fact American foreign policy and there exist human rights also, but there is no American policy on human rights but rather an exploitation of this problem for American political aims.

For confirmation of this, one can quote not only the indifference to UN initiatives in this field but also the moral relativism of American diplomatic practice. The United States displays heightened sensitivity on this issue with regard to the Soviet Union, but reduced sensitivity with regard to human rights somewhere like Chile and a total absence of sensitivity with regard to let us say, China. Once a principle becomes selective, it ceases to be a principle and turns into a convenient propagandist lever and is set into motion not for any moral abstractions but for American state interest as understood by the present administration.

President Carter noted that a great deal must still be done in the United States to secure human rights. This is noted in the above-mentioned speech. The danger to others stems not from the desire of Americans to clean their own house; the danger stems from attempts to clean the world. Here, one could note that this concern--let us say for a second that it could even be sincere concern--grows into a feeling of moral superiority and becomes a basis for starting to teach others how to live and so a crusading atmosphere is created.

[Sobolev] It seems to me that in speaking of the observance, or rather the violation, of human rights in various countries of the West, one should say, or stress, that it was with the help of the United States that almost all reactionary dictatorships in the world came to power and that they only exist thanks to the support of the United States. You have just mentioned Chile, and this is indeed a very characteristic example. Now, when human rights have become the subject or instrument of active propaganda in the United States, the Western press is trying to create the impression that relations between Pinochet and Washington have been aggravated. The United States is demanding that three Chilean officers who were involved in the murder of Orlando Letelier, ex-minister in the National Unity Government, on U.S. territory 3 years ago be handed over for trial. But Pinochet is refusing to hand them over. Suddenly, Pinochet, who always showed his devotion to Washington over the fact that the latter helped him seize power, is striking a pose of independence. But these are not contradictions of principle. On the contrary, Pinochet is acting in the interests of the United States. They say that the dictator is stirred to this obstinacy by the fact that the organizer of the murder--former head of the Chilean Intelligence Agency, DINA, a certain Contreras--is his relative. But a more substantial reason for Pinochet's stubbornness is the part played in the murder by Cuban counterrevolutionaries, who, as everyone knows, have become entrenched on U.S. territory under the wing of the Central Intelligence Agency, without whose knowledge the murder could hardly have taken place. Thus Contreras and his accomplices could be forced to make public at a trial not only the lawlessness in Chile--enough is already known about this--but also facts dangerous to the prestige of the United States, which demonstrate once again the true value of its supposed struggle for human rights.

On the whole, Washington's relationship to reactionary regimes has not changed. It is not surprising that both the shah of Iran and Somoza fled to the United States first of all.

We today have not yet touched on the consequences of the monstrous violations of human rights in Iran during the years of the rule of the shah, who was put on the throne by the United States, for whom it prepared a secret police, which was one of the world's most unbridled in its brutality, and an army, which it armed with the most modern weapons at the expense of the Iranian people. The U.S. President proposed the following Christmas toast in the shah's honor on the threshold of the last year of his rule: "Iran has, thanks to the wonderful leadership of the shah, become an oasis of stability, and I offer you a great tribute of esteem, your highness, in recognizing the esteem and admiration which our people feel for you."

U.S.-Iranian Situation

[Sobolev] It is now over 1 month since the Iranian students occupied the U.S. Embassy and seized hostages. The conflict between Iran and the United States has been aggravated, especially after Washington sent a naval armada to the Iranian shores. How do you view the development of events around Iran, Dmitriy Antonovich?

[Volskiy] Well now, of course there are few commentators who dare to forecast the further development of this conflict; indeed, this is an equation with many unknowns. But I think, nevertheless, that it is possible to map out, provisionally to a large extent at least, approximately three variants for the development of events.

First, I would like to say that it seems that a compromise and peaceful solution to the dispute have not yet been excluded. The press, for example, ezpresses the following speculation: Let us say that some organ is set up to investigate the shah's crimes and to establish how much money he illegally took out of the country while the Iranian Government, for its part, puts forward measures for freeing the hostages.

Another development relatively more alarming and more dangerous of course, is possible. This consists in attempts by Washington to play on Iran's internal difficulties and on the differences between various circles in that country and to heat up, for example the dissatisfaction of the national minorities, many representatives of which, as you know boycotted the referendum on Iran's new constitution--that is, to play on the nationalities question.

Above all, attempts by the United States to bring Iran into collision with neighboring Arab states and to cause internecine conflict in that area of the world--that is, to undertake those same tactics to which imperialism has had recourse in the Middle East, probably since the time of the famous British colonel, Lawrence, and even before that--are fully perceptible. This is the fairly alarming tendency which is emerging from the latest reports from the Middle East.

Finally, there is the most dangerous variant for the development of events: the direct use of force by the United States. Calls for this are now to be heard from various sides. We have been speaking today about the big stick in Europe, but in relation to Iran it is being spoken of in a more specific sense: Senator Cranston makes the call not only to carry the big stick, but to be ready to use it. Use it for what purpose? For revenge, they are saying. Some are being even more frank. Observer Kraft, for instance, is even speaking about the overthrow of Khomeyni's regime which, according to him, cannot be achieved without the support of the United States.

There are, too, more extensive plans. It is being written that it is necessary to use force not only against Iran, but also against other states in the Near and Middle East to secure for the United States and Western countries in general reliable and guaranteed supplies of oil from this area.

[Sobolev] Sober-minded people, of course, think otherwise. Here is the result of one of the public opinion polls cited by the New York TIMES: 79 percent of those Americans questioned were against an attack on Iran for revenge if the hostages are released [as heard]. Thus it is apparent that many people realize the danger of using force.

[Volskiy] Well, that is precisely why the thesis is now being brought to the fore that, allegedly, intervention in the Near East, in the Middle East, in some form is needed by the United States to safeguard its economic positions and economic interests and above all the supplies of oil. In this connection, it is relevant to recall that there has been talk on this theme for quite a long time, and not only in the United States but also in other Western countries--and it has not only been talk.

Well, for instance, there was the punitive operation by NATO countries, which was carried out in the Zairian Province of Shaba in the summer of 1978, and there are those military preparations which have been underway for a long time now both in the Indian Ocean and in the Mediterranean, which are aimed against the states of the Near and Middle East and, above all, against the oil-producing countries. Let us recall, for instance, the rapid-reaction corps, about which much has been written recently and the setting up of which is indeed already being started by the Pentagon. At the present time, these plans--to the accompaniment of the Iranian campaign--are being pushed ahead with most energetically.

But I must say that in the present conflict with Iran the possibilities for direct use of the U.S. Armed Forces are, in the opinion of observers, very limited indeed and not only for military factors, but also for political ones.

However, the chief thing of course is not the military but the political aspects of the matter and the fact that U.S. military intervention in regard to Iran could give rise to unpredictable consequences in other countries of the Near East and undermine the whole system of oil supplies for the United States and other Western states.

You will recall the attack on the U.S. embassies in Libya and Pakistan. What happened in Saudi Arabia is certainly also connected with the events in Iran. That is to say, the waves from these events could travel very far and do very serious damage to the general positions of Western states. For this reason it is understandable why the United States' allies--both West European countries and Japan--are by no means hastening to support their senior partner, at least in its militarist plans, and are endeavoring in this matter to play their own game and show concern for their own interests.

But as a whole the conclusion which may be drawn at this present stage of the development of the crisis in relations between Iran and the United States is, in my view, the following: It is necessary to comply with international law and comply with it in all its aspects, both as regards the respecting of diplomatic immunity and the norms of mutual relations between states and also, in a wider context, as regards the principles of noninterference and the nonuse of force and threats to use force by some states against others.

[Sobolev] Incidentally, one might add here that the resolution which was recently adopted by the Security Council with regard to the crisis in Iranian-U.S. relations says that it is the obligation of all states in their international relations to refrain from threats of force or the use of force against the territorial integrity or against the political independence of any state, which sounds quite like a warning.

[Volskiy] Yes, international law is indivisible.

[Sobolev] International laws are indivisible for all. But the West has still not given up using a double yardstick, especially when it is a question of concerning Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

London Conference on Rhodesia

It seems to me that this can be clearly seen from the example of the London conference on Rhodesia. The British Government attempted to impose on the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front conditions which would have placed it in an unequal position, attempted to but unsuccessfully.

[Volskiy] Indeed, the ultimatum of Lord Carrington to the leaders of the Patriotic Front, Nkomo and Mugabe, did not work. The London government was, as it were, forced to agree to at least two fairly substantial concessions to the Patriotic Front--namely, the withdrawal from Rhodesia of the Republic of South Africa troops there and the establishment of control over the air force of the Smith-Muzorewa regime. Yet, in talking about Rhodesia, I would like above all to emphasize the following circumstances from the viewpoint of why this struggle is being waged. They are determining the fundamental issue of what contemporary Rhodesia and the future independent Zimbabwe will become. Will it become one of the genuine independent states of Africa pursuing a policy of nonalinement and acting in opposition to racism and imperialism as a whole? Or will the racist steup be replaced by neocolonialist domination and Rhodesia be transformed into some sort of trust territory for the neighboring Republic of South Africa and become an element of some or other constellation, as it is being called, of obedient African regimes, which is being planned in Pretoria and which the racists would like to create in the southern part of the African Continent.

[Sobolev] Dmitriy Antonovich, you have not mentioned the role of Britain itself during the transitional period. The plan of the Conservatives provides that during this period Britain will be returning to the role of the governing power--that is, for all intents and purposes for a certain time a colonial regime is being established. It is reported from London that the formation of the British apparatus to carry out these functions has already been started. Will this not give Britain an opportunity to play up to the racists?

[Volskiy] Well, from the legal point of view the restoration of this role for Britain for a short and strictly limited period of time is based on the face that formally Rhodesia still remains a British colony. But, of course, it is necessary to agree to terms with the Patriotic Front which are acceptable to it for the transition to independence. The British, nevertheless, are all the time bearing in mind another turn of event, that of accusing the front of intractability, and of concluding a separate agreement with the government of Smith and Muzorewa.

Such a deal would of course be absolutely unlawful and could only lead to a continuation of the war and an exacerbation of the situation in Rhodesia and indeed in the whole region of southern Africa. Thus, in any event, I repeat, the struggle for genuine independence for Zimbabwe will still require from that country's patriotic forces the most serious efforts.

[Sobolev] At this point we come to the end of our broadcast. Till our next meeting, comrades! Thank you for your attention. All the best to you!

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE IN DELHI

LD061338 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, December 6, TASS--The participants in the 23rd Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) underway here started discussing the annual report on the agency's activity.

The head of the USSR delegation, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Ivan Morozov, speaking in connection with the report, pointed out that persistent efforts of all peace forces resulted in rolling back the threat of thermonuclear war. Priority is given to the task of ending the arms race. The Soviet Union's firm adherence to the cause of peace was reflected in new initiatives advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin. The programme of consolidating peace and military detente in Europe suggested by the Soviet Union is of great significance, going far beyond the framework of the European Continent.

One of the main tasks of the agency, the speaker said, is the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, successful development of nuclear engineering, fruitful international cooperation in this sphere. He urged all countries, above all states with high industrial, scientific and technical potential, to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to which some 110 states are parties.

The Soviet Union, Ivan Morozov said, is developing its atomic energy base through close cooperation with other socialist countries, CEMA members. The drawing up of the long-term purpose-oriented programme of cooperation was an important stage in this direction. This programme includes development of fast neutron reactors of high yield, of atomic heat and power plants and heat supply stations.

The Soviet representative said that the USSR attaches great significance to rendering technical assistance to member-countries of IAEA so as to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN ALMA-ATA--A group of foreign correspondents accredited to the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived recently in Alma-Ata to familiarize themselves with the republic. On 17 November they were received in the Kazakh Council of Ministers. In a conversation with them, Ashimov, Council of Ministers chairman, spoke about Kazakhstan's achievements in the development of the economy and culture, in the struggle for implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan, and answered questions. While in Alma-Ata the foreign correspondents inspected the Glory Memorial, the carpet factory, the Kazakh State University and Kazakh State Library, toured the city, and met Alma-Ata journalists and representatives of the creative intelligentsia. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 18 Nov 79 AU]

VANCE BEGINS TALKS WITH ALLIES ON IRAN

LD101130 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Cyrus Vance's talks in London have begun as part of his consultations with the United States' West European allies on joint measures of diplomatic, economic and political pressure on Iran. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS the secretary of state's talks will also deal with possible military actions against Iran.

West Europe Consultations

LD071626 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, it was officially announced here, will leave shortly for London, Paris, Bonn and Rome to hold talks on the situation in Iran. After that he will discuss this question in Brussels with America's other NATO partners. A State Department spokesman refused to say whether during this trip Vance will discuss questions of joint actions against Iran, in particular, of stopping deliveries of spares to the Iranian Army at the time when American military might is being intensively built up near the shores of Iran.

A White House spokesman did not rule out that during his meetings with West European leaders Vance will study "emergency plans" of actions against Iran.

The press reports that on succumbing to Washington's pressure the FRG, Italy and Britain have already introduced a partial embargo on the delivery of spares to the Iranian Army.

A high-placed U.S. delegation, headed by Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Carswell is now staying in Western Europe. During the past day it visited London and Bonn, and then left for Paris. Observers note that Washington's envoys are trying to persuade the governments of West European countries to start an economic blockade of Iran.

Since America's West European partners are in no great hurry to support the American policy in respect of Iran, notes of irritation sound ever more frequently in Washington. The influential Republican Senator Jacob Javits has sharply criticised the U.S. allies for regarding the present crisis as a "purely bilateral problem" of American-Iranian relations. He contended that the solidarity of allies was not being put to test by a "common danger".

The WALL STREET JOURNAL published an incendiary article in which it says that military retribution against Iran cannot be ruled out and that everything possible should be done to have the military force to realize this possibility. As is known, such a force is virtually ready: 21 U.S. naval ships, including aircraft carriers, are now stationed at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. This is the biggest American armada ever to appear in that area. Its presence, writes the Los Angeles TIMES, emphasises the possibility of vengeance against Iran.

The anti-Iranian hysteria in the United States has reached such a scope that, as reported by the press, even money is being collected to pay for the "services" of mercenaries that would assassinate Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Washington's invariable "ally" in the Middle East--Israel, has offered it a "helping hand". The former Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan told journalists that Tel Aviv was prepared to offer the United States "strategic support" in the event of an American military action against Iran.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S REMARKS ON IRAN CRISIS CITED

ID071936 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 7 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--Setting out his stand concerning the present crisis in the U.S.-Iranian relations, Senator Edward Kennedy said here: We all support the efforts taken to put an end to the crisis in Iran. Two important questions stem from this: The first and most important one is release of all American hostages in Tehran. We as a country are at one in our resolve to protect our citizens and our diplomats in any area of the world. The second question is displeasure with the shah. Nothing can undermine our efforts to bring about the release of hostages more than the United States forgetting about the repressive dictatorship of the shah when he had ruled Iran.

INTENTION SEEN "TO STEP UP PRESSURE" ON IRAN

ID081912 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Tehran, December 8, TASS--Local radio reported that Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced the decision to form "a commission of unbiased persons" to investigate the United States crimes against Iran. The commission's task is to expose to the world public the subversive activity of United States in Iran from 1953, when U.S. special services brought about the fall of the lawful government of that country and imposed on the Iranian people the despotic regime of the shah. Members of the commission will be elected from Iran and other countries.

According to reports reaching here, a nephew of the deposed shah of Iran was assassinated in Paris yesterday. The Iranian organization "Fedayeens of Islam" stated that it is responsible for the assassination. The statement of the organization shows that the assassination was in retribution for the brutalities and crimes of the deposed monarch against the Iranian people.

Washington, December 8, TASS--The United States intends to step up pressure on Iran. This is seen from a statement of President Carter at a meeting with members of the families and relatives of members of staff of the U.S. Embassy that are being detained in Tehran. The New York TIMES reports that at the meeting held behind closed doors, the President said, touching upon the presence of U.S. warships near the entry to the Persian Gulf, that it is important to the United States to show military strength so that Iranians holding the U.S. Embassy should know that they are in for punishment if harm is done to the hostages.

The President also said that Washington will begin the steps to achieve the ending of international trade with Iran. According to the President's statement, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who will open talks early next week with leaders of a number of West European countries, the United States partners in NATO, will set out to them the stand of the United States and will seek their support.

Commenting on the President's statement, a commentator of the television company A.B.C. said that Carter did not at all intend to intimate that he rules out the use of armed force in the obtaining situation.

Speaking at a press conference, official spokesman of the State Department said that the U.S. Government continues assisting the deposed shah of Iran in the quest of a safe place where he could settle permanently.

Buenos Aires, December 8, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of Argentina refuted reports that appeared in some press bodies that the deposed shah of Iran was offered a political asylum in Argentina. The official statement of the Foreign Ministry says that there are absolutely no grounds for such assertions.

Paris, December 8, TASS--The freezing of Iran's assets is not the only means used by the United States to bring pressure on Iran, writes the newspaper L'HUMANITE. The U.S. administration is using the "weapon of hunger" against that country and seeks to widen the economic blockade of Iran by drawing its European allies into the staging of this blockade. The United States export of grain and other food products to Iran was stopped and goods that were ordered by Iranian organizations and paid for remain in American ports.

Washington has also raised insurance tariffs for merchant ships carrying goods to Iran, L'HUMANITE notes. In this connection, the newspaper stresses that aside from freezing Iran's assets, this measure compels exporters to suspend business operations with Iran.

CARTER REAFFIRMS NONUSE OF FORCE IN IRAN

LD090201 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] President Carter, following his meeting with the families of the 50 American hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, said he does not intend resorting to military action to release the hostages. At the same time the United States is concentrating military forces close to Iran. More than 20 warships are already there, including several aircraft carriers with about 350 planes on board.

PAPER CITES PROPONENTS OF USING FORCE AGAINST IRAN

LD071355 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 5 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov dispatch under rubric "Hello, New York!": "Dangerous Incitement"]

[Text] Last Sunday the former shah was granted a new refuge at a U.S. Air Force base in Texas. The so-called "quick-reaction force," which has been set up, as the New York TIMES reports, in case of "such extraordinary events as are now happening in Tehran," recently held training maneuvers on the testing grounds of the army's nearby Fort Hood.

According to press reports, the 82d Airborne Division is the strike vanguard of the "quick reaction force." Its officers openly brag that they will need only 37 hours to "land in the Middle East" some 16,000 paratroops. The New York POST names the presumed target of the landing--"Tehran Airport." The second landing echelon of the "quick-reaction force" is the U.S. Marine Corps.

In the corps garrison at Quantico Base officer Jack (Shreder) threatens the Iranians out loud: "A couple of our regiments will thrash them without ceremony." Marine officers on board the aircraft carrier Forrestal in the Mediterranean told visiting American journalists: "Our aircraft can attack Tehran from here and totally flatten all of Iran." To the same end the Israeli authorities have officially offered the Pentagon the use of their airfields.

Some 54 Washington congressmen have called on the White House to issue an "ultimatum" to the Iranians, and then carry out a "punitive military operation." In addition to Tehran, as the Washington POST maintains, citing the army command, another "likely" target is planned--"bombing of the city of Qom, where Ayatollah Khomeyni lives." However, the main assault backbone of the air force on board two American aircraft carriers is still concentrated near the Persian Gulf, and this fact is regarded by military experts here as indicating that Washington strategists are interested most of all not in the fate of their diplomats in Tehran at all but in the oilfields in southern Iran. Former New Hampshire state governor Meldrim Thomson openly urges an attack on the very rich Iranian oilfields. William Safire, an informed New York TIMES commentator, evaluates the American-Iranian conflict as a whole as "an opportunity for us to end the loss of Western influence in the Persian Gulf region." Safire goes on to incite: "The CIA should once again undertake secret actions to support those ethnic groups in Iran which oppose the ayatollah. Generally, it is necessary to demonstrate the U.S. military presence everywhere around the Persian Gulf...."

This is one of the backst[illegible] reasons for Washington's confrontation with Tehran today.

GAS-SAVING MEASURES DISCUSSED AS RESULT OF IRAN CRISIS

LD081136 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 8, TASS--The reduction of oil imports in the USA as a result of the American-Iranian conflict compels the Washington administration to take urgent petrol-saving measures. Secretary of Energy C. Duncan has announced a number of measures to cut petrol consumption. A limit of 6.8 million gallons a day is set for petrol consumption for the first quarter of 1980. Different states were told to set their own quotas.

The Department of Energy has published a plan for petrol rationing which may be introduced by the President's order in the event of a serious shortage of petrol products in the country. The plan provides specifically that petrol should be sold only for coupons and that petrol consumption limits be established for individual states.

At the time, Secretary of the Treasury W. Miller and C. Schultze, chairman of the Presidential Council of Economic Advisers are urging the President to suggest that Congress impose an extra petrol tax of 50 cents per gallon. They hope that this measure would sharply increase petrol prices and thus help cut petrol consumption.

'PROVOCATIVE' MILITARY EXERCISES STAGED IN NEVADA

LD082316 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Military exercises have begun in the state of Nevada in the United States. They involve the United States, Canadian, Federal German and Israeli air force units and marines. Two headquarters have been set up: those of the allies and those of the imaginary aggressor. The exercises are provocative in character, since the aircraft of the aggressor bear the markings of the Soviet Union and other socialist member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

I. ALEKSANDROV COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

ID101123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 4 ID

[I. Aleksandrov article: "Contrary to Historical Truth"--Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2345 GMT on 7 December ran the same article but attributed it to Igor Aleksandrov.]

[Text] The number of items in Beijing's propaganda which are hostile to the Soviet Union has considerably increased in recent months. These items create a false picture of the foreign policy activity of the Soviet state, misrepresent its relations with the countries of the socialist community and distort the Soviet peace initiatives directed towards the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of security. RENMIN RIBAO and other papers are rehashing the thesis of the "threat to China from the north and south."

If one turns to the facts, a different picture emerges. In the last two decades China has overtly or covertly resorted to military adventures against nearly all its neighbors. Let us recall the support for the anti-government "movements" in India, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines, the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962, the pressure on the Mongolian People's Republic, the seizure of the Paracel Islands and the provocations over the Senkaku Islands. Let us recall the attempts at Chinese colonization of Kampuchea in 1975-1978, and the policy of genocide carried out in this country with the direct participation of the Beijing "advisers." Nor should we forget the brazen attack by the half-million-strong Chinese Army on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The failure of this aggression has evidently not cooled some hot-heads in Beijing. Even today they are threatening there to teach Vietnam "another lesson," and Laos at the same time.

This is the reality. It is not by chance that the myth about the "Soviet military threat" is being spread in Beijing. This myth is needed to justify China's militarization course and the excessive military spending within the country, and to cover up the great Han nature of Beijing's foreign policy doctrines. During the years of the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution," the country experienced a series of cataclysms. Programs of social and economic development and the training of specialists were pushed into the background. However, these cataclysms did not affect the stepped up military preparations by Beijing which gathered momentum year by year.

Allegations that the Soviet Union is "striving to subjugate China to the Soviet hegemonistic policy" are being repeated in the Chinese press every day. No propaganda attacks on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union can besmirch its principled foundations. The Soviet Union has never intended and does not intend attacking anyone or "subjugating" anyone. The desire to teach others how to live, or to interfere in their internal affairs in any other way is alien to it. Nor does it have any territorial or economic claims on China. On the contrary, the USSR proposes cooperation and good neighborliness on the principles of equality, mutual respect, and renunciation of the use of force or the threat of it. However, the Soviet Union, expressing the will of the entire Soviet people, has always firmly upheld its right not to allow anyone to attempt to interfere in our affairs, or encroach on our security and that of our allies and friends.

Building its defenses, the USSR does nothing over and above what is absolutely necessary to insure its security and the peaceful construction of a new society. "We do not aspire towards military superiority. Our intentions have never included and do not include threatening any state or group of states. Our strategic doctrine has a purely defensive orientation," said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

This policy is just and has nothing in common with the "hegemonism" labels which some people in Beijing would dearly like to stick on the Soviet Union. Hegemonism is the direct opposite to the ideal which was heralded to the world by the Great October Socialist Revolution and which constitutes the underlying foundation of our Leninist foreign policy to this day.

Assertions of Beijing propaganda about the threat to China by Soviet military units staying in the Mongolian People's Republic run counter to reality. These troops were stationed in fraternal Mongolia at the request of the government of that country on the basis of the bilateral Soviet-Mongolian treaty and in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They do not threaten any state, but are there to guard the independence and territorial integrity of the Mongolian People's Republic. The question about the stay of Soviet troops in People's Mongolia is a question that concerns only two sides--the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic. It is quite obvious, said the note of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Government of the PRC of April 12, 1978, that if the Chinese leadership abandons forever its policy of annexation with regard to the Mongolian People's Republic and takes the road of good neighborliness and cooperation with the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, there would no longer be a need for Soviet military units to stay in Mongolia.

In November 1978 a friendship and cooperation treaty was concluded between the USSR and the SRV. The enemies of Socialist Vietnam, and all those who have a stake in whipping up tension in Southeast Asia and in splitting the socialist community, have, of course, to face the reality of this important document, which serves the interests of the fraternal socialist states and the consolidation of their international positions.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is a treaty of friendship and cooperation. It is not directed against any state. Nevertheless, this document caused obvious annoyance in Beijing. Chinese propaganda launched a campaign which continues to this day of falsifying the essence and the spirit of this document, asserting that the treaty allegedly "threatens the security of China's southern border." Such allegations are absolutely groundless. The SRV, having come through many years of the most painful war against the forces of imperialism, needs a peaceful life more than anyone else. It needs a lot more strength to heal the wounds of this war, to restore and build anew on a wide scale, and to set in train the peaceful life of its people. Vietnam has never threatened its northern neighbor, China. However, on China's part, as is well known, fierce aggression was carried out against the Vietnamese people whom they wanted to "show" and "teach a lesson." Is this not a manifestation of real hegemonism, and the trampling undertook of the norms of international law?

Inherent in hegemonism is the desire for domination over other countries and peoples. Hegemonism is the pursuit of a policy of territorial claims, expansion and aggression, and the establishment of zones and spheres of influence.

Beijing claims leadership with regard to developing countries and actually seeks to establish domination over them.

Beijing declares its "historic right" to millions of square kilometers of land and sea belonging to practically every one of its neighbors. In handbooks, textbooks, brochures and journals published in China, and on the published so-called "historical" maps, one can see that the sphere of Beijing's encroachments includes the Soviet Priamurye and Primorskiy Kray, Sakhalin, part of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic and part of Vietnam. Beijing is also laying claim to large territories in India and other countries, and almost all the island territories in the East China and South China seas.

All this is real hegemonism.

More than 20 million ethnic Chinese reside in Asian countries. In a number of states, the Chinese bourgeoisie holds key positions in finance and trade. Beijing seeks to make them serve its hegemonistic aims, trying to influence through this "fifth column" the policy of governmental circles of Asian countries in the direction that suits it.

The tragedy of Kampuchea was the patent proof of Chinese hegemonism. Its people were condemned to annihilation so that this country could be turned into a springboard of Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia. More than 3 million people perished before the national uprising put an end to the Pol Pot-Maoist bacchanalia, but the lives of a further 3 million of the remaining 4 million people had been threatened.

The Chinese leadership, guided by great power chauvinist "ideas of Mao Zedong," took the road of outright hostility to the Soviet Union, to world socialism, and is thus merging ever closer with the most reactionary imperialist circles.

Taking into account the enormous danger of hegemonism, the Soviet Union presented a proposal for inclusion on the agenda of the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly as important and urgent the question of "The Inadmissibility of the Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations," tendencies towards the manifestation of which have intensified in our time. The Soviet Union proposed the resolute condemnation of the policy of hegemonism, no matter what forms it might appear in, as incompatible with the principles of the UN Charter and the tasks of preserving peace and strengthening international security. The UN Political Committee recently approved this proposal with an overwhelming majority of votes.

The USSR has always stood and will stand as a powerful barrier in the path of hegemonistic aspirations, no matter where they come from.

The Soviet Union has undertaken many initiatives for the adjustment [nalazhivaniye] of relations with the PRC. Our country is for the improvement of relations with China. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev clearly stated this at the 25th CPSU Congress, noting that "as regards China, just as in the case of other countries, we firmly adhere to the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. In a word, we are prepared to normalize relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence."

Regrettably, a different line is conducted in Beijing. In April 1979 the Chinese Government declared that it is not going to extend the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PRC which, consequently, will lose force in April, 1980. Such an action of the Chinese Government, in the light of the statements with which it was accompanied, could not be regarded as anything other than hostile.

Rejecting such negative practice, the Soviet Union continues to declare for normalization of relations with the PRC. As a result of these constructive efforts, by mutual consent talks were started in Moscow at the level of governmental delegations of the USSR and the PRC. They will be continued in Beijing on the agreed date. During the talks, the Soviet delegation submitted the draft "declaration on the principles of relations between the USSR and the PRC" and substantiated its positions.

Normalization of interstate relations, as is clear to any sane person, requires a definite legal foundation of principles agreed upon and recorded in an appropriate document which both sides follow in solving the existing problems, and in adjusting [nalazhivat] and developing their relations in the future. This is why the Soviet side continues to note definitely that the working out of the principles of mutual relations between the two countries must now become central to the efforts aimed at the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

In the practice of relations between states, the principles of peaceful coexistence above all include complete equality of both sides, respect for independence and sovereignty, for territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonuse of force or threat of force, and mutual advantage. They include commitments by both sides to refrain from claiming any special rights or hegemony in Asia or in world affairs, and envisage at the same time nonrecognition of anybody's claims to such special rights or hegemony. They included commitments of the USSR and the PRC to do everything necessary to prevent the emergence of situations that could cause a dangerous aggravation of relations between them.

All these principles are fully in keeping with the general recognized norms of contemporary international law, with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. They do not contain any preliminary conditions or demands. Neither of the sides is put in an unequal position. These principles are not directed against third states. Quite the contrary, their complete implementation would promote the insuring of peace and international security in Asia and all over the world.

Such is the Soviet Union's clear-cut stand on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet Union conducts an honest and open policy. Faced with Beijing's hegemonistic aspirations, it manifests firm adherence to its peaceful policy, resolutely rebuffs incendiary allegations by the Chinese leaders and shows concern for the protection of the interests of the Soviet people, its friends, peace and international security.

COMMENTARY ON JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S BEIJING VISIT

PRAVDA Article

ID071705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Vdovin report under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "A Visit With an Aim"]

[Text] Tokyo--Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira has arrived in Beijing. This visit is attracting the public's attention in many countries. It is the first time that a Japanese head of government has visited China since the normalization of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations in 1972. The press reports that at the forthcoming talks with the Chinese leaders he will discuss international problems, primarily the situation in Asia, and also questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry, in preparing this visit, tried to create the impression that developing links with China will not only have no effect on Japan's relations with third countries, but will also supposedly promote the strengthening of peace and the stabilization of the situation of Asia and the Pacific. As, for instance, Foreign Minister S. Okita announced in an interview with the Tokyo SHIMBUN, there are no unsolved problems between Japan and China, and this trip is designed to "clear the ground for mature relatons between the two countries and to strengthen the basis for expanding economic cooperation and cultural exchange." He tried to reassure the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which fear that the granting of huge loans to China may have unfavorable effects on Japanese aid to developing countries. He also said that along with developing relations with China, Tokyo will strive to improve Japanese-Soviet relations step by step.

Beijing, however, does not conceal the fact that it intends to use Ohira's visit for completely different ends. Chinese official representatives have let it be known that during the Japanese premier's visit they will seek Tokyo's approval and support for Beijing's hegemonist policy and hostile posture regarding the Soviet Union and the countries of Indochina. Here it is emphasized in every possible way, that the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" constitutes the legal basis for these demands. Beijing is also doing its utmost to let it be known that it would be glad if Japan, which on one side of the Pacific is linked closely by military and political bonds to the United States, chose China on the other side of the Pacific.

These statements confirm the fears expressed when the Japanese-Chinese "peace and friendship treaty" was concluded. Its first year of existence shows that it is becoming a dangerous factor in increasing tension in Asia, which is threatening to spill over beyond the borders of this region. Beijing is quite openly tying to use the treaty as cover for obtaining access to Japan's latest military technology.

The indulgence of these demands is undermining confidence in Japan's foreign policy aims and is complicating its relations with third countries. Japan's agreement with Beijing's heremonist line would seriously harm the country's national interests, for the Japanese people's desire to consolidate peace, detente and security in Asia and throughout the world is incompatible with encouraging Beijing hegemonism.

Tsvetov Report

CW090610 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Dec 79 CW

[Moscow Radio Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov report]

[Text] At the summit talks, the Beijing leaders consistently took a hegemonist position and took the posture of drawing Japan into their plan to further exacerbate the situation in the Far East and Southeast Asia and launch aggression. They repeated their habitual derogatory demagoguery against Soviet and Vietnamese policies. They reaffirmed their enmity toward the Vietnamese people and, by expressing this enmity, they tried to find in Japan the image of an ally. The Beijing leader used their talks with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira as an open forum to enunciate Beijing's plan to organize a China-Japan-U.S. alliance.

The Japanese position during the summit was full of contradictions and lacked consistency. Prime Minister Ohira in one breath talked about the constant development of Japan-Soviet relations, stated that Japan intended to honor its promise to provide economic aid to Vietnam, and expressed hopes that the Sino-Vietnamese dispute would be settled by peaceful means. But in the next breath, he said that providing Japanese aid to Vietnam has been determined by various factors in the Indochinese situation. However, Beijing's open blackmail against Vietnam has not barred Japan from providing China with a huge amount of credit which can be construed as a veritable encouragement to Beijing's aggression against Vietnam.

Prime Minister Ohira agreed to view Japan's credit to China as "united credit." This means that China will be free to buy not only Japanese products but also foreign products, for instance American products, with Japanese credit.

During the talks, a press conference and other public occasions, Prime Minister Ohira said Japanese-Chinese cooperation would not extend military aspects. However, the providing of unrestricted Japanese credits to China will give the lie to this contention of Prime Minister Ohira's. This is because, to cite an example, China will be able to use Japanese credits to purchase weapons from Britain and France, which unlike Japan have no ban on military equipment exports.

In this regard, the Japan Communist Party [JCP] issued a statement today stressing: Prime Minister Ohira's current visit to China has served as another occasion to promote the de facto U.S.-Japan-China triple alliance under the pretext of aiding China to modernize. At their talks, Ohira and Chinese authorities sought to adjust and coordinate their policies in view of the fact that Japan's Liberal Democratic Party government seeks to strengthen Japan-China relations within the framework of complementing the U.S. world strategy, while China supports the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism. But Japanese-Chinese political coordination along this line runs counter to peace in Asia and the world. This was the JCP statement on Prime Minister Ohira's China visit.

FORMATION OF AFGHAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION 'IMPORTANT STEP'

LD061932 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] There has been a public gathering at the People's House in Kabul where representatives of the working class, farmers and clergymen voted to set up a National Organization in Defense of the Revolution. Radio Moscow correspondent in Kabul, Viktor (Bazilevich) says that in the 17 months since the revolution the working people have begun building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. "The enemies of the revolution, however, refuse to reconcile themselves with the loss of their privileges. They are now trying to hamper the people in introducing sweeping social and economic changes. But despite these schemes of the enemies of the revolution all the patriotic forces have rallied even stronger around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Revolution defense committees have become a practical force and at the meetings now held all over the country in defense of the gains of the April revolution the working people express resolve to uphold popular government. There can be no doubt that the formation of a National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution will be an important step on the way of consolidating the gains of the April revolution.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GANGS IN AFGhAN BORDER REGION DENOUNCED

LD100957 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 December 1979 publishes on page 5 a 600-word (Tarun)-Kabul dispatch from correspondent L. Mironov under the headline "The Transformation of an Ancient Land." Mironov describes the postrevolutionary agricultural development of the Nangrahar valley in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance, and states in conclusion:

"Workers in the agricultural complex have many tasks and concerns of their own but there are also difficulties of another kind. These are caused by the intrigues of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have entrenched themselves not far away in Pakistan. Counterrevolutionary gangs penetrate Afghan territory in the guise of nomads, attack settlements, kill people and rob and terrorize the local population."

"In recent months, thanks to resolute actions by Afghan Army units, the main groupings of counterrevolutionary gangs have been destroyed both in Nangrahar Province and in neighboring provinces bordering on Pakistan. The security of settlements and the reliability of communications is being gradually secured. Farmers and workers in Nangrahar province are taking part in this struggle. The revolutionary renewal of ancient Afghanistan is taking place in labor and in battle."

INDIA DENIES REPORT OF TROOP BUILDUP

LD070730 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, December 7, TASS--A spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry has resolutely refuted as absolutely untrue a report by a Western news agency that India is massing troops, artillery and tanks on the border with Bangladesh. In a statement made in Delhi in the evening on Thursday he stressed that the governments of India and Bangladesh are making sincere efforts directed at settling the border problem between the two countries.

GREETINGS, CONGRATULATIONS MARK LAO NATIONAL DAY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD071423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) and to Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and from the whole Soviet people, we send you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government and to the fraternal Lao people, warm greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the day of the proclamation of the LPDR.

During the 4 years which have elapsed since the victory of the national democratic revolution and the proclamation of the republic, the Lao people under the leadership of its acknowledged vanguard--the LPRP--have achieved great successes in defending the gains of the revolution, in restoring the economy, in carrying out social and economic transformations and also in developing national culture.

At the present time the Lao people, with their glorious labor traditions, are directing all their efforts toward successfully implementing the targets of the 3-year plan for restoring and developing the national economy and are laying the foundations for a socialist society. The successes achieved on this path are all the more significant for having been gained under difficult conditions, when the Lao people have to labor intensively and creatively at the same time as repulsing counterrevolutionary elements who enjoy the support of the forces of imperialism, international reaction and hegemonism.

By conducting an active foreign policy course, the LPDR is making its own weighty contribution to strengthening peace and stability and to the cause of developing good-neighborly relations in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

The CPSU and the Soviet state, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue in every way to promote the strengthening of mutual bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the LPRP and the LPDR for the benefit of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the LPDR's national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades and the whole Lao people further successes in building a new life. May the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR steadily strengthen and develop! [Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

Ustinov Greetings

LD071205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and all Lao servicemen on your national holiday--the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Soviet servicemen, like all people of our country, display solidarity with the courageous Lao people, who are successfully implementing, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, an extensive program to build the foundations of a socialist society.

On this notable day I wish you, comrade minister, and the entire personnel of the Lao People's Liberation Army successes in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

PHOMVIHAN, SOUPHANOUVONG ON USSR ASSISTANCE TO LAOS

LD071655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 8 LD

[IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "On the Road of Courage"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane--On 2 December 1975 the National Congress of People's Representatives, assembled in Vientiane, proclaimed the formation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The congress abolished the monarchy, liquidated the old administrative apparatus and adopted a program of radical social and economic transformations. After many years of heroic struggle for its freedom and independence, the Lao people under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] successfully concluded the national democratic revolution and embarked on a qualitatively new stage of its history--the stage of building a socialist society. This historic victory of the Lao people, Comrade K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR prime minister, stressed, was inseparable from the vast and invaluable support given by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries.

Internal and external reaction, imperialist circles and Maoists alined with them are even now whipping up tension, trying to undermine peaceful socialist building in the republic and are encroaching on the LPDR's sovereignty.

The socialist revolution and progressive transormations in Laos, Comrade Souphanouvong, LPDR president, noted in conversation with me, are being conducted under difficult conditions. The LPRP and the LPDR Government are exerting all their efforts to normalize the population's life, to boost agriculture and industry and to develop public health, education and culture. We are sure that the 4 years which have elapsed since our victory will, in spite of colossal difficulties and counterrevolutionary plots, go down in the annals of Lao history as years of success for our people. These successes have been promoted by the correct political course of our Marxist-Leninist party, by the people's high standard of labor enthusiasm, and by the great and effective help and support given us by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the movement for international solidarity. Our path is the path of socialism and on this path the Lao people will overcome all difficulties.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE YUGOSLAV LEADERS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD281826 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 28, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY], chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--the Day of the Republic, and wishes of success in the development of the country, the struggle for peace and international security.

I am profoundly convinced, the message says, that the consistent pursuit of the line to strengthen the all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the USSR and the SFRY on the basis of the principles and agreements laid down in joint bilateral instruments adopted on the results of the summit meetings, will continue to be in accord with the basic interests of our fraternal peoples, the cause of peace and socialism.

Aleksey Kosygin, in a telegram to Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic, also expressed the wishes of the new successes to the peoples of Yugoslavia in the construction of socialism. "Let the friendly Soviet-Yugoslav relations be further consolidated and developed in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia, the triumph of peace and socialism," the telegram says.

Grishin, Promyslov Cable

LD071425 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday--Republic Day--V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent Comrade Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the League of Communists of Belgrade City Conference, and Comrade Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, a congratulatory telegram which went as follows:

On behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and all Muscovites we send you, the communists and working people of the Yugoslav capital cordial greetings and congratulations in connection with your national holiday--Republic Day.

We are confident that the Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries, to whose development Moscow and Belgrade are contributing, will successfully broaden and deepen for the good of the USSR and Yugoslav peoples.

We wish you all inhabitant of Belgrade new successes in the building of socialism.

TIKHONOV LEADS ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION TO GDR

LD091858 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Berlin today. It will attend the 25th session of the USSR-GDR intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The delegation comprises USSR ministers Antonov, Kostandov, Pudkov, Sinitsyn and Tarasov. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and other officials.

COMMUNISTS, RIGHT GAIN IN PORTUGUESE VOTE; SOCIALISTS LOSE

LD071345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Oleg Ignatyev "Commentator's Column": "For 7 Months"]

[Text] Lisbon--Mid-term elections to the country's parliament--the Assembly of the Republic--have been held in Portugal. About 6 million voters took part--87 percent of the electorate. The bloc of rightwing parties, the so-called "Democratic Alliance," won 125 seats. Democratic parties now have 121 seats. The fate of the four seats allocated to deputies elected by Portuguese living abroad will be decided in a few days. The right only needs to win one of these seats to knock together a majority in the Assembly, which consists of 250 deputies. The present Assembly will exercise its powers for about 7 months.

The elections have again clearly demonstrated the steady growth in the prestige and influence of the Portuguese communists. Whereas in the elections to the legislative assembly in 1975 30 deputies were elected from the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], in 1976 40 were elected in the elections to the Assembly of the Republic. Now the communists, in alliance with the Portuguese Democratic Movement [MDP] party, have won 47 seats in the country's parliament, (44 for the PCP and 3 for the MDP). The number of voters who have now voted for the communists is more than 8 million!

The socialists, on the other hand, have lost 34 deputies' seats and about 280,000 votes. The fact that so many voters have turned away from the Socialist Party is the logical result of the systematic concessions that this party's leadership has made to rightwing forces in recent years. At the same time it is a protest by the voters against the anticommunism practised by Socialist Party leaders.

The leaders of the parliamentary bloc of rightwing parties, and in particular Sa Carneiro, have repeatedly declared their intention of abolishing agrarian reform, reviving private banks, restoring privileges to monopoly capital and giving nationalized enterprises to their former owners. Reaction can only implement these plans by flouting the Constitution and changing its content. But in accordance with that Constitution changes cannot be made to its main articles until 1980, and, more precisely, until the new deputies of the Assembly of the Republic elected at the next elections begin work.

Leftwing forces, above all the PCP, are fully determined to do everything in the next 7 months to preserve the democratic gains of the 25 April 1974 revolution.

U.S., UK SHIPS VISIT GREECE; NATO PRESSURE SEEN

LD071131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov dispatch: "Dangerous Activeness"]

[Text] Athens--The missile cruiser Albany, flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, has put into the port of Piraeus on a visit. Vice Admiral Small, commander of the 6th Fleet, is paying Greek visitors protocol visits. Meanwhile, a detachment of warships of another NATO power--Britain--is on the approaches to Piraeus. The cruiser Norfolk, the frigates Achilles and Falmouth and auxiliary ships are returning from maneuvers in the Far East and the Indian Ocean. They also have not resisted the temptation to visit Greece, which does not formally belong to NATO's military organization.

In the opinion of Greek commentators, the increased "attention" on the part of NATO military circles is connected with the activation of attempts to accelerate Greece's return to NATO's military structure.

ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME

LD031520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 2 December, TASS--A delegation of the All-Union Komsomol [VLKSM] headed by B. Pastukhov, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, arrived here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation.

During the course of the visit, the delegation will acquaint itself with the activity of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, will discuss plans for the further development and strengthening of friendly ties between the fraternal leagues of communist youth and also topical questions of the international youth movement and the struggle of young people for peace, disarmament and relaxation of tension.

End of Visit

LD092258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Rome, 9 Dec, (TASS)--The visit of the All-Union Komsomol [VLKSM] delegation headed by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee, which had been in Italy at the invitation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, has ended.

During the visit the delegation had meetings with leaders of the Italian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Youth Federation, as well as being received by L. Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament. Questions of the development and strengthening of ties between the VLKSM and the Italian Communist Youth Federation were discussed, as well as topical issues of the international youth movement, and the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

PONOMAREV, DANISH CP CHAIRMAN MEET IN MOSCOW

LD062155 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--Representatives of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Denmark have expressed the unanimous opinion that "the interests of preservation of peace and security of peoples" insistently call for vigorous actions of the communists, the broad circles of the public, all peace-loving forces against the dangerous desires of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy in Western Europe new types of American missile-nuclear weapons". [quotation marks as received]

This opinion was expressed today at a meeting between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and Chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark Jorgen Jensen. The representatives of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Denmark exchanged opinions on a further development of links between the two parties and some topical problems of the international situation. They expressed the desire to see the relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark be further developing in the interests of their peoples, in the interests of stronger peace on the European Continent.

QOTBZADEH ON IRANIAN DETERMINATION TO RESIST U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD071938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Minister, Qotbzadeh, has said that Iran is determined to use every means to resist U.S. imperialism. In an interview with Soviet television he said that in the event of an attack by the United States, the Iranian people will defend the independence and territorial integrity of the country to the last drop of blood. Qotbzadeh sharply condemned the actions of the United States which is harboring the criminal shah. Touching on relations with the USSR, the minister said that Iran wants to live in friendship with the Soviet Union and to cooperate with it on the basis of sincerity and mutual respect.

[This item was also carried by Moscow in Hindi to India at 1130 GMT on 8 December, Moscow Punjabi at 1330 GMT on 8 December, Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 8 December and Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 8 December]

IRANIAN, U.S. MILITARY BUILD-UP CONTINUES

BK071632 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 7 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Headquarters for the recruitment of national forces are being set up in all administrative centers of Iran. They are entrusted with the task of safeguarding the country and the revolution from possible intervention by U.S.-led imperialist troops. The people's voluntary forces in Iran are receiving military training. The largest number of U.S. ships in history is now stationed in the Arabian Sea. The U.S. military command has kept its forces at the Turkish bases on alert for any military action. The U.S. administration wants to allot 9 billion rupees to adequately equip the task force, which has 50,000 Marines.

In an interview with U.S. TV correspondents, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that any military conflict between the United States and Iran will jeopardize the whole world. This week the UN Security Council appealed for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

[This item was also carried by Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia at 1400 GMT on 7 December, Moscow in Bengali at 1100 GMT on 7 December, Moscow in Hindi at 1130 and 1400 GMT on 7 December and Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 7 December.]

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SHAH, U.S. 'CRIMES'

BK091649 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 9 Dec 79 BK

[Excerpts] Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced that an international commission will be set up to investigate the activities of the former government against the Iranian people and U.S. crimes. The commission will include representatives from Iran and other countries.

Observers believe that the U.S. pressure on Iran is increasing. According to press reports, never before has the United States assembled so many ships near the Iranian coast as it has done today. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is leaving for Europe tomorrow. During his trip he will visit London, Paris, Bonn and Rome, and also meet NATO allies in Brussels. It was learned that a special strategy against Iran might be discussed there.

[Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 9 December, Moscow in Hindi at 1400 GMT on 9 December, Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 9 December and Moscow in Punjabi at 1330 GMT on 9 December also carry the above item.]

IRAN PROTESTS TO IMF AGAINST U.S. FREEZING OF CAPITAL

BKD91650 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 9 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Iran has strongly protested the U.S. freezing of its capital in U.S. banks. In this connection, in a letter to the IMF Board of Directors, the director of the Central Bank of Iran said that this decision of the U.S. authorities is illegal and contrary to the basic concepts of international monetary practice. Iran has also asked the IMF board of directors to immediately take up the issue. In the developing conflict with Iran, the United States decided to freeze all Iranian capital in its banks with the purpose of putting economic pressure on Iran.

FRESH ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN TEHRAN

BKD81442 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 8 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Fresh anti-U.S. demonstrations were held in Tehran. Thousands of Iranians took part in the demonstrations. They demanded the return to Iran of the former shah, who is hiding at a Texas airbase in the United States.

The former shah's nephew was assassinated in Paris yesterday. Following this, new measures were taken for the security of the former shah.

[Moscow in Punjabi at 1330 GMT on 8 December, Moscow in Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 8 December and Moscow in Bengali at 1100 and 1300 GMT on 8 December also carry the above report.]

ROUNDUP OF REPORTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

LD091840 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 9, TASS--As U.S. news agencies report, the opinion is expressed in Washington's top echelons that there is an acute shortage of food in Iran, and therefore the USA must examine the question of imposing an embargo on the supply of food to that country with the aim of ensuring the release of hostages.

The UPI agency reports that the freezing of Iranian assets at U.S. banks and their branches abroad has practically deprived Iran of the opportunity to import food. According to the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS, the U.S. administration is now examining the possibility of imposing a large number of even tougher economic measures against Iran, including a trade embargo. Thus, the point at issue is bringing pressure to bear on Iran by the methods, which will directly tell on the position of the broad masses dooming them to hunger.

The Washington POST points out that the question of the imposition of the embargo on food supplies to Iran will be one of the questions to be examined in the course of the consultations, which Cyrus Vance will hold in Europe next week.

As the same newspaper reports, official representatives of the administration say in private that the economic measures do not mean a change in the policy of the administration, which has repeatedly threatened to use armed forces for the resolution of the crisis.

London, December 9, TASS--A correspondent of the REUTER agency reports from Tehran: Iranian students keeping U.S. hostages said in a television interview that all of the hostages have in some or other measure been involved in espionage activity and all of them will face trial, if the USA does not extradite the shah. The students categorically excluded the possibility of release of any of the hostages as long as the USA refuses to meet their demands, the British agency points out.

Tehran, December 9, TASS--According to the Iranian radio, Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said after the meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council that the date for the opening of the trial of U.S. Embassy officials in Tehran captured by Iranian students has not been set. He also said that the Islamic Revolutionary Council has decided not to send an Iranian representative to the meeting of the International Court in The Hague being convened at the request of the United States to examine the question of U.S. hostages in Tehran.

KHOMEYNI, SHARI'AT-MADARI DISCUSS TABRIZ; UNITY URGED

LD071604 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 7, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni's bureau in Qom today distributed a statement which says that the United States, agents of CIA, SAVAK and flunkeys of the shah regime resort to new conspiracies to order to drive a wedge into the revolutionary movement of Iran. But the Iranian people shall frustrate all these conspiracies and will bring to a victorious end the struggle for deliverance of the country from military, political, economic and cultural dependence on U.S. imperialism.

In connection with clashes, which took place in Tabriz and other towns of Iranian Azarbayjan between supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, whose residence was subjected to fire by unknown persons, and supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the latter met with Shari'at-Madari and then addressed a message to the Iranian people. In the message it is emphasized that now when there is a threat to Iran from American imperialism the people must strengthen unity and should not yield to provocations of those who are trying to split the people. Khomeyni has urged that all efforts should be directed for struggle against the main enemy of the Iranian revolution--the United States. Shari'at-Madari, in his turn, has said that the forces which provoke disorders are acting into the hand of imperialism.

Foreign Minister of Iran S. Qotbzadeh at a press conference has said that the date of a trial of some of 50 American hostages will be announced in the nearest future. Those who are not suspected of espionage will be released as soon as possible, he said.

Students, supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who continue occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, submitted to journalists proofs of involvement of one more American "diplomat" in espionage and subversive activities against Iran. They were shown, specifically, an American passport and a false Belgian diplomatic passport with forged visas of a number of states. Issued for different names--T.L. Ahern, born in Wisconsin and P. Timmermans, born in Antwerp, they had one and the same photograph of one of the hostages. Journalists were also shown documents containing instructions from Washington to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, in accordance with which priority in issuing American visas was given to agents and flunkeys to the overthrown shah regime.

U.S. ENVOY LINOWITZ PROMOTING CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD071431 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 7, TASS--S. Linowitz, special U.S. Presidential envoy at the Middle East talks, has left for visits to Israel and Egypt.

Announcing this visit, the State Department pointed out that S. Linowitz will hold talks with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin on key issues of the peace process in the Middle East. As political observers point out, Washington's emissary has been instructed to "urge on" the implementation of the Camp David agreements--the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded under the aegis of the United States and fully disregarding the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Talks with Egyptian Leaders

LD092244 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 9, TASS--U.S. Special Presidential Envoy S. Linowitz, who arrived on a visit here, held talks with are A.R.E. Vice President Mubarak and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ghali. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved.

The aim of the Middle East tour by S. Linowitz, which will take him after Egypt also to Israel, is to invigorate the process of separate talks on the granting of the so-called "autonomy" to the Palestinian population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector. "Autonomy", the way it is seen by the parties to the talks, has nothing to do with the true national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine. It provides, as a matter of fact, for the preservation of Israeli control over these occupied Arab lands.

The Egyptian leadership shows special interest in the speediest implementation of the "autonomy" plan, hoping to use the illusory "Palestinian self-rule" on the West Bank and in the Gaza Sector to justify its separate deal with Tel Aviv. This interest incessantly grows as the time of establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel is drawing closer. The exchange of ambassadors has been scheduled for February 26 next year, and official Cairo clearly needs now additional propaganda material to try to prove that normalization of relations with Israel is justifiable.

PLO OFFICIALS NABULUS MAYOR'S RELEASE 'MAJOR VICTORY'

LD072310 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, December 7, TASS--The release of the mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah from an Israeli jail has been a major victory of the Arab people of Palestine, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Majid abu Sharara, secretary of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestinian Fatah organization. The unity of our people, who resolutely rose in defense of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, and also the powerful support of the world public opinion, he said, did not allow Tel Aviv to do short work of the Palestinian patriot.

The Israeli authorities, said M. abu Sharara, have not yet lost the hope of imposing with the help of their Camp David deal partners the so-called "autonomy" on our people, "autonomy" which signifies consolidation of the Israeli occupation. But the "Shak'ah case", which was a serious defeat of Tel Aviv, has clearly showed that the will of our people shall not be broken.

The Arab people of Palestine shall never agree to Israeli occupation and will continue the struggle for formation of an independent democratic Palestinian state on the native land till a victorious end, a TASS correspondent has been told by one of the leaders of the Palestine National Front Arabi Awad. In this struggle the Palestinians are not alone. Siding with them are the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world, he said.

PLO DELEGATION LEADER COMMENTS ON SOVIET SUPPORT

LD081426 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS --"The Soviet Union is a true and tested friend of Arabs," Isma'il Shammut, the leader of a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said to a TASS correspondent in connection with the completion in the Soviet Union of events devoted to the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine.

The Soviet Union, loyal as it is to the principles of internationalism, invariably supports the just struggle of the Palestinians for re-establishment of their legitimate national rights, Isma'il Shammut said. We saw this once more from Leonid Brezhnev's message sent to Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine.

Friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples, he stressed, rest on their dedication to the ideals of freedom, independence, peace and progress and an identity of their positions on all topical problems of anti-imperialist struggle.

While in the Soviet Union, said the leader of the PLO delegation, we have seen for ourselves that Soviet people are on the side of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine. The justness of the aims, courage and heroism of PLO fighters wins us more and more supporters throughout the world, Isma'il Shammut said. In its resolution adopted recently the UNO justly turned down the Camp David agreement which was concluded without the participation of the PLO.

Isma'il Shammut stressed that the Arab people of Palestine will carry forward their courageous fight against imperialism and Zionism and will return to their hearths. The Arab people of Palestine will win a victory under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the PLO, and by relying on the assistance and support of the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union, a sincere friend of the Arab peoples, at the head, and all the progressive forces of the world.

IRAQ RECALLS AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA

LD081611 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad--The Iraq Government has decided to recall Iraq's ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to suspend economic relations with Bulgaria and also to recall Iraqi students studying at Bulgarian higher educational establishments. This was reported by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY.

S. AFRICA ISSUES 'ULTIMATUM' ON UN PLAN FOR TROOPS IN NAMIBIA

LD092245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Botha has sent UN Secretary General Waldheim a letter announcing that his government agrees with some reservations to the establishment of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the Angolan-Namibian border. As is known, the creation of demilitarized zones of the Republic of South Africa border was envisaged in the UN plan for Namibia passed over a year ago by the Security Council as a step on the path toward holding elections in Namibia. However, the South African racists, instead of agreeing to that plan without reservation, are issuing a number of ultimatum conditions which in fact mean a complete revision of the UN plan.

Thus South Africa is demanding the withdrawal from Namibia and the disarming of soldiers belonging to the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--which is waging a struggle against the South African Army of occupation for the independence of Namibia and which is recognized by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. While trying to obtain a guarantee from the United Nations that SWAPO bases will be disbanded, Pretoria is demanding that its own forces and military bases be retained inside the demilitarized zone.

It is a noteworthy fact that these ultimatum conditions coincide essentially with the plans of the five Western powers--the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada--for a settlement in Namibia. There is no doubt whatever that the so-called "contact group" comprising representatives of the Western five is acting in league with the South African racists and, using its peacemaking plans as a cover, is trying to get SWAPO isolated and to gain for the racist regime concessions and the granting of favorable opportunities for establishing in Namibia a puppet regime subservient to the will of South Africa.

At present the Namibian problem is being discussed by the UN General Assembly. In this connection SWAPO issues a reminder to the effect that the main factor behind the situation in Namibia is the fact that South Africa is occupying the country illegally. Pretoria must thus withdraw its troops and police immediately and abolish the colonial administration, thus providing the conditions for holding truly free and democratic elections and for the independence of Namibia.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW

LD101101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA In Russian 5 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] A. J. Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who has been in the USSR, left Moscow for home 4 December.

A. J. Chipande was seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, and by other Soviet generals and officers.

RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS ON CAUSES OF CUBAN ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD071609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Speech by Raul Castro"]

[Text] Havana, 1 December--A ceremonial session devoted to the 23d anniversary of the armed uprising in Santiago de Cuba in the east of the republic has been held in that city.

Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and first vice president of the republic's councils of state and ministers, delivered a speech to those assembled. He described the development of the revolutionary movement on Cuba and its heroes.

Turning then to the urgent tasks facing the republic at the present stage, R. Castro announced that the republic's Council of Ministers is elaborating a new provision on wages based on a consideration of the end result of the production process, this provision being aimed at increasing production, particularly in agriculture. Certain changes in labor legislation are also planned.

He then said that the economic crisis which has gripped the capitalist world is having an adverse influence on Cuba's economy. Low sugar prices on the world market and a number of other objective factors have led to a reduction in the country's currency reserves and reduced the country's purchasing power. However, the speaker stressed, the problems which have arisen are not affecting the population's provision with food, medical supplies and other commodities or the development of urban transport and the production of construction materials.

Pointing out that objective difficulties cannot serve as a cover for shortcomings of a subjective nature such as unemployment, time-serving and nepotism and the lack of discipline and control at production in some places, he called for the eradication of these shortcomings.

Cuba's socialist system and its close ties with the socialist community countries which are rendering it aid in various spheres, R. Castro said, will enable the republic to overcome all difficulties successfully.

SOKOLOV ATTENDS CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD071127 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Reception at Cuban Embassy"]

[Text] On 30 November Col J. Queveda Perez, military attache at the Cuban Embassy to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Aviation Chief Marshal P. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and representatives of the public.

The reception was attended by S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union. The guests included the military at foreign states' embassies to the USSR.

UNION REPUBLICS SET DATE FOR ELECTIONS TO SUPREME SOVIETS

LD081242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Russian Federation Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree arranging elections to the republic's Supreme Soviet (of the 10th convocation) and to the RSFSR's local soviets of people's deputies (of the 17th convocation) for Sunday 24 February 1980.

For the same day elections to republican supreme soviets and local soviets of people's deputies have been arranged by the supreme soviet presidiums of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

Elections to the supreme and local organs of state power in the autonomous republics have also been arranged.

Electoral constituencies for the elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics have been formed.

NEW LAWS ON SUPREME COURT, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE PUBLISHED

LD071421 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 December 1979 carries the texts of the following USSR laws adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 30 December and signed by L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On page 2 the 6,000-word text of the "USSR Law on the USSR Supreme Court"

On pages 3-4 the 8,000-word text of the "USSR Law on the USSR Prosecutor's Office."

USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

LD071615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "General Meeting of the USSR Parliamentary Group"]

[Text] A general meeting of the USSR Parliamentary Group was held in the Sessions Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace on 30 November at which a report was delivered by V. Ruben, leader of the delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, on the results of the 66th conference and of the sessions of the other organs of the Interparliamentary Union (Caracas, 11-22 September 1979). The members of the USSR Parliamentary Group endorsed the delegation's work at the conference.

During the period when the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation was in progress, sessions of a number of sections of the USSR Parliamentary Group were held. Participants in the sessions of the Soviet-Austrian, Soviet-British, Soviet-Arab, Soviet-Latin American, Soviet-French and Soviet-Japanese sections examined a number of questions relating to the development of relations between the USSR and the corresponding foreign states and of further liason between the sections of the USSR Parliamentary Group and friendship sections of foreign parliaments and parliamentary groups. The session of the Soviet-French section was addressed by H. Froment-Meurice, French Ambassador to the USSR.

BORDER GUARDS OFFICIAL SEES COORDINATED WESTERN SUBVERSIVE CAMPAIGN

LD071501 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 December 1979 publishes on page 5 a 1,800-word Ye. Shashkov interview with V.T. Terekhov, chief of the political section of the "Moskva" separate border control post at Sheremetyevo Airport, under the headline "Silent Subversion." Terekhov gives examples of attempts by Western citizens to smuggle "subversive" literature into the Soviet Union, asserting that "some tourists ensnared by anti-Soviet circles and special services" are carrying out an "ideological attack" planned in advance. He notes that some of the "appeal to the Final Act" signed in Helsinki and claim to be "'champions' of the exchange of ideas and information' referring in particular to attempts to bring in profascist, Zionist and religious literature. Terekhov looks ahead to the Moscow Olympics, predicting that "our ideological enemies" will try to "use all kinds of tricks to wage subversive activity and illegally send subversive ideological materials into the USSR," and asserts that the "planned, purposeful nature of the ideological sabotage which has been prepared indicates the existence of unified direction of the Western special services' actions."

PAINTER ILYA GLAZUNOV RECEIVES SPANISH AWARD

LD072256 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--Soviet painter Ilya Glazunov has been awarded the title of a corresponding member of the San Jorge Academy of Arts (Barcelona). Frederico Mares, the president of the academy, today presented an honorary diploma to Ilya Glazunov. He noted that painter's services in art, his striking distinctive gifts, his contribution to Russian national culture.

Ilya Glazunov, a graduate of the Leningrad Academy of Arts, follows in his art realistic traditions of Russian painting school. He is author of a gallery of portraits of outstanding public figures and politicians of different countries, masters of cultures, writers, workers. He is also author of a cycle of drawings and canvases, based on materials of his trips to Vietnam and Chile (he was in Chile shortly before a fascist coup of 1973).

Glazunov created excellent illustrations for works of Dostoyevskiy and other Russian writers.

The painter is now working over a panel "Contribution of Peoples of the Soviet Union to World Culture and Civilisation for UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

POLITBURO, SECRETARIAT MEMBERS SIGN COMPOSER'S OBITUARY

LD100945 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 December 1979 publishes on page 2 a 600-word obituary on Vasiliy Pavlovich Solovyev-Sedoy, "outstanding composer, Hero of Socialist Labor, People's Artist of the USSR and holder of the Lenin Prize and USSR state prizes," who has "died at the age of 72." After praising his works, the obituary states:

"V.P. Solovyev-Sedoy was an active political figure. He was elected deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Convocations. In 1948-1964 he was head of the Leningrad Composers' Organization, and from 1957 he was secretary of the Board of the USSR Composers' Union."

It concludes:

"The name of Vasiliy Pavlovich Solovyev-Sedoy--the creator of remarkable works, a genuinely classical composer of Soviet song, a loyal son of the Soviet people and a person of tremendous energy and spiritual generosity--will always remain in Soviet people's memory."

The obituary is signed by: "L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shervardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, A.A. Yepishev" and others.

ROMANOV DELIVERS REPORT AT LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD072114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Smolnyy today a plenum of the Leningrad Obkom discussed the results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. The report and speeches noted that Leningrad communists had welcomed the decisions of the plenum and the tasks set in the speech at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as an urgent program of action. Here are a few facts and figures which characterize the development of the economy of Leningrad. In the present 5-year plan over R700 million worth of output has been marketed above plan. Over 600,000 inhabitants of the city have improved their housing conditions. The plans for the future outline a high rate of development for the leading industries; the Leningrad people's contribution to the broadening of the country's fuel and power complex and the increase of consumer goods production is increasing. The plenum also noted shortcomings in the economy of the city and oblast. More attention will be paid to questions of raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work, the use of reserves, and the development of socialist competition for a worthy welcome to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The plenum on the whole approved the draft intergrated plan for the economic and social development of the city and oblast for next year.

ARMENIAN RAYKOM CHIEF DISMISSED FOR 'UNSATISFACTORY LEADERSHIP'

LD071047 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--A Megrinskiy Raykom plenum has been held at which organizational questions were discussed.

The plenum relieved Comrade Yu.Sh. Arakelyan of his duties as first secretary of the Megrinskiy Raykom for unsatisfactory leadership of the raykom's work and for failing to insure the fulfillment of the plan targets for the rayon's economic development during the 10th 5-Year Plan, especially in the sphere of agricultural production. The plenum elected Comrade T.A. Dilanyan, previously deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Agricultural Department, first secretary of the Megrinskiy Raykom Comrade M.B. Arzumanyan, candidate member of Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department took part in the work of the plenum and delivered an address.

TADZHIKISTAN CULTURE MINISTER RELEASED FROM POST

LD100911 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Mekhrubon Nazarovich Nazarov from his duties as Tadzhik SSR minister of culture in connection with a transfer to other work.

PRAVDA ON ROLE, ENHANCEMENT OF MATERIAL INCENTIVES IN ECONOMY

LD061455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Ye. Kapustin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric: "Questions of Theory": "Economic Interests and Material Labor Incentives"]

[Text] The improvement of the planned management of the socialist economy organically includes the enhancement of the material interest of all production collectives and of each worker in developing production and increasing its efficiency. The entire system of measures envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and Work Quality" is aimed at this.

1.

The present conditions of the establishment of the communist formation are characterized by the very high level of equilibrium in the system of economic interests. The nationwide interest, acting as the leading component and a kind of foundation of this system, determines the development and orientation of collective and personal interests, their correlation with public aspirations and their interaction.

At the same time it is obvious that in the system of interests differences and sometimes certain contradictions still persist between the interests of society, the collective and the individual. Hence the need for constant work to insure their fuller, optimal combination.

V. I. Lenin frequently pointed to the importance of this combination. He wrote: "May every factory or plant committee feel that it is engaged not only in the affairs of its own plant but that it is also an organizational cell for building all state life" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 35, p 147).

Material labor incentives play a special part in combining nationwide, collective and individual interests.

Take wages, for instance. Understandably, the unity of interests is insured only if a rise in wages is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the production of output the country needs. In other words, the growth of wages reflects both society's fundamental interest (the steady development of social production to satisfy the working people's constantly growing material and spiritual requirements) and the direct interest of each worker (obtaining a share in the consumption fund according with the quantity and quality of his labor). Naturally, the interest of the collective is also fully reflected here (the wages fund at any enterprise, as is well known, is determined not only by the scale and efficiency of social production but also by the volume of the collective's own labor expenditure).

That means that wages and their increase act in our country as a very important motive, an incentive for workers and labor collectives, directing their energy toward enhancing production efficiency and improving work quality.

At the same time it is obvious that the determining of material labor incentives and ways of improving them means resolving only "half the task" in balancing out interests. The other half consists in the skillful utilization of these incentives so that they "work" directly (with regard to each enterprise and each worker) on the end national economic result.

It is here that the collective and the individual production facility in the sum total of their ties with other components of the national economy advance to the fore. After all, before becoming finished consumer goods and means of production, the initial products (oil, coal, steel, cotton, grain and so forth) as a rule pass through a long chain of industrial processing, moving from sector to sector, from enterprise to enterprise and forming so-called intermediary products in the process. For each production link in this chain it is necessary to establish financial autonomy indicators whose fulfillment leads to a direct increase in the end results of all social production. In turn the targets for the enterprise, expressed in financial autonomy indicators, must reach the workplaces in such a way and in such normatives as to guarantee the fulfillment of the enterprise (or association) plans. Correct, scientifically substantiated material incentives for the fulfillment of the indicators established for the enterprise, shop, team, and for each workplace--given, of course, the scientifically substantiated nature of these indicators themselves--acts as an important means of insuring the harmonious combination of collective and personal interests and their optimal correlation with nationwide interests.

2.

The state target for enterprises in insuring fully (or in part) society's requirements for particular output is constituted by the indicators approved in accordance with the new procedure. These now reflect sufficiently accurately the contribution of a particular labor collective to the overall result of socialist production and their fulfillment does not depend on the influence of external factors like the cost of the materials, raw material, and equipment used and so forth. It is important to note here that it becomes economically advantageous for the enterprise and all its workers without exception to produce as much set output as possible, in the necessary range and of the appropriate quality. It is no less important that financial autonomy indicators for enterprises' activity be aimed at resolving the task set for collectives as a whole, not just some individual aspects of it, and that they do not allow, for instance, the disruption of the range, the deterioration of quality or the overexpenditure of materials and funds.

The new approach to the formation of wages stands out in relief against this background.

Soviet people assessed highly the demand formulated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that wages should be earned. The implementation of this demand is expressed in the transition to planning the wages fund (with certain exceptions) in accordance with stable long-term norms. Hence the collective's direct interest in fulfilling and overfulfilling the production program with the least number of workers, in insuring the increasing preferential growth of labor productivity by comparison with the growth of wages and in introducing technically substantiated norms and normatives.

At the same time the problem of establishing a close link between the entire wage--not only the bonus part of it--and the results of each worker's labor and the end results of labor in the production sector and in the shop, and also the end output of the enterprise as a whole still cannot yet be regarded as fully resolved. Thus, the average monthly wage of workers and employees is now R160 a month, not counting payments and benefits from public consumption funds (R177 in industry). However, at best only 30 percent of this sum is directly linked to the actual results of labor. Therefore finding effective methods of linking not only the bonus part but also the actual wage rate and salary with the results of labor means making an enormous and possibly even decisive contribution to optimizing the combination of nationwide, collective and individual interests.

The economic incentive funds also acquire new significance in intensifying collectives' degree of material interest.

As is well known, back in the sixties a production development fund, material incentive fund and fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction were created at enterprises. Practice has fully confirmed the correctness of this measure. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution not only safeguards but also considerably enhances the effectiveness of the funds to provide economic incentives for production. In the 11th 5-year plan it is planned to switch to forming the incentive funds in accordance with stable normatives established at differentiated rates for the years of the 5-year plan.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress demands ministries, associations and enterprises are being increasingly oriented toward the improvement of output quality. In this respect certain economic incentives are also envisaged. Thus, the material incentive fund will be formed on the basis of not only labor productivity growth but also the production of output in the top quality category. That is not all--the sum total of allocations into the material incentive fund will be amended on the basis of the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries in accordance with the products list (range).

The desire to give collectives a greater interest in increasing the volume of production according to the set range while improving output quality should of course be linked with the acceleration of the rate of scientific and technical progress--the main lever for the growth of labor productivity and production efficiency. Here additional incentives are also envisaged. In particular centralized scientific and technical progress funds are being created in the sector and an incentive supplement on the wholesale price for new, highly efficient output for production and technical purposes and for consumer goods is being established.

3.

The precise balance of the system of economic interests has an important precondition--personal material interest. "Personal interest," V. I. Lenin wrote, "boosts production" (Volume 44, p 152). Indeed, no economic interest on the part of the production collective will be real if it is not shared by every worker who, by his labor, influences the attainment of common goals.

Naturally, the most effective form of material incentive for the workplace cannot be envisaged on a centralized basis. At the same time insuring production efficiency is virtually unattainable without regard for the specific goals and features not only of the production program of a given enterprise but also of a given shop and sector and the specific conditions of labor, its level for technical equipment and organization at every workplace.

For that reason, as is known, production collectives were provided, even before, with fairly extensive rights to use various forms and systems of wage payment and outline ways to utilize material incentive funds. Those rights are now being expanded. The enterprise leadership's opportunities concerning personnel incentives are also being increased. The new measures include incentives for expanding service zones and for combining professions and bonuses for revising output norms, for working according to progressive, technically sound norms and, in particularly crucial sectors, for high professional skills and so forth. It is important that the source of incentives--savings in the wages fund--is also insured.

Developed socialism, according to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is the stage of maturity of the new society when "the reorganization of the whole conglomeration of social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in socialism is being completed." This proposition is also directly relevant to the problem of the correlation of personal and social interests. The point is that under present conditions personal material interest is realized most efficiently through collective interest. [paragraph continues]

That is why the organization of material incentives in the developed socialist society is characterized by the increasing proliferation of collective forms of wage payment and primarily collective piecework payment.

This system is usually understood as being one in which each worker's wage depends directly on the amount and quality of output produced by the collective and on that worker's labor contribution toward insuring the collective result. This form of payment also meets the requirements of scientific and technical progress, which promotes intensified ties among personnel within the collective and their interchangeability in servicing complex assemblies and technological processes. Every possible development of collective forms of remuneration is objectively one of the most important avenues for improving the organization of wage payment.

Thus, centralized, planned regulation of wage payment, combined increasingly with production collectives' initiative in selecting and using the most efficient forms and systems of remuneration, is a characteristic feature of the organization of material incentives at the present stage.

4.

Of the various collective forms of remuneration an increasing role is allotted to the team form of labor organization and incentives.

The "Basic Proposition on the Wage Rate Question" signed by V. I. Lenin in 1921 set the task of making wage payment "flexible and free so that an enterprise or establishment board could immediately mark out the manifestation of initiative and independent action and by using appropriate incentives encourage workers and employees to carry out further work in this direction."

The team form of labor organization and remuneration represents an efficient form in this respect. The team leadership and entire collective, allocating as they do the team's collective wage, can themselves always encourage the initiative and labor achievement of every worker. The team's rights to define the scale of individual earnings within the total wage payment assigned to the team are being expanded in this connection. This is important not only from the standpoint of intensifying material incentives but also in connection with the task of increasing the collective's responsibility and intensifying its positive influence on each of its members.

The team form of labor organization and incentives is better than others in meeting present-day production requirements. It leads directly to the efficient utilization of labor and equipment, a reduction of losses and an increase in productivity. Thus the collective at the Yuzhuralmash plant, where more than 150 general purpose [kompleksnyy] and total project [kompleksno-skvoznoy] teams work, increased its labor productivity by 45 percent and increased profits by 239.3 percent in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

In the teams discipline is strengthened, mutual aid expanded and work quality improved. Scientists at the Belorussian branch of the Labor Scientific Research Institute noted in surveys that in teams at the Gomel measuring instruments plant with a high level of mutual aid (a high-"interrelations index") 99 percent of output is accepted straight off, labor discipline violations have been eliminated, [personnel] turnover has been reduced fourfold and losses in work time have been halved.

The system of collective interest in the team eliminates many shortcomings of the system of individual piece-work which still operates everywhere and first and foremost it eliminates the division of work within the team into profitable and unprofitable jobs, to "ours and theirs." [paragraph continues]

Responsibility for the final result is established not only among workers most directly concerned but also among those employed on auxiliary and subsidiary jobs. The slogan "No Laggards Here!" acquires a real basis and attention toward young workers grows.

It would undoubtedly be incorrect to regard wage payment under socialism as merely a material incentive. Wage payment--correctly organized--reflects and gives society's evaluation of a given worker's labor inasmuch as that person's position in socialist society is defined by his personal labor contribution to social production. That is why a precise evaluation of labor and its reflection in the payment for that labor are acquiring tremendous significance for insuring stable development of the economy, for educating members of socialist society and for improving the socialist way of life.

Wage payment is not only a form of personal income but also a measure of a worker's participation in social production. It shows his place in the work system and is of great moral significance. It is essential to insure conditions whereby a worker striving to earn more can do this only on the basis of a great contribution to the results of collective labor.

Resolving these complex questions of organizing material incentives will make it possible to insure harmonization of social, collective and personal interests and on that basis to create favorable conditions for further strengthening financial autonomy and intensifying the role of economic levers and incentives in improving final national economic results.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MINISTRY MEETING ON NOVEMBER PLENUM

LD272346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in November were discussed by communists at a meeting of the apparatus of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems. "Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at this meeting."

ROMANOV ATTENDS SMOLNYY CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC WORK

LD070959 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 November 1979 frontpages a 700-word LENTASS report entitled "Meeting in the Smolnyy" on a 21 November meeting of gorkom and raykom first secretaries to examine the work of party organizations on fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" attended by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

ALIYEV OPENS NATIONAL ECONOMICS EXHIBITION IN BAKU

LD081036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] An exhibition of national economic achievements which has opened in Baku is devoted to advanced experience in raising the efficiency of the work of Azaebaijan's industry. It tells of the successes achieved in this 5-year period. In 4 years the volume of production increased by over one third in the republic and the number of articles with the state quality mark increased five-fold. The exhibition was opened by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

PRAVDA CARRIES LONG-RANGE WEATHER FORECAST FOR DECEMBER

LD071049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent report: "Nature Awaits Winter; December's Weather", first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] According to the calendar, winter is here, but in the European part of the USSR it refuses to assert itself in earnest. What kind of weather will December bring? That was the question put by a PRAVDA correspondent to the USSR Hydrometeorological Center. This is what he was told:

During the period 20-30 November the weather was very warm for the time of year in the European part of the USSR, with temperatures 3-7 degrees above normal. The records show that this happens only once every 15-20 years. In most parts of the European territory of the USSR average monthly temperatures slightly above normal and unsettled weather are expected in December.

In Murmanskaya Oblast and the Karelskaya ASSR the thermometer will generally show daytime temperatures of minus 2-minus 7 degrees. Temperatures may occasionally fall to minus 12-minus 17 degrees.

In Arkhangelskaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR daytime temperatures will be minus 6-minus 11 degrees. The coldest weather is expected in the second half of the month, when on some days temperatures may fall as low as minus 25-minus 30 degrees.

In the Central and Central Chernozem regions December is expected to be warmer than usual. Daytime temperatures will generally range between minus 1 and minus 6 degrees and there will be periodic thaws, sleet, freezing rain and fog. During the cold spells, mainly in the second half of the month, daytime temperatures will fall as low as minus 12-minus 17 degrees. Much the same weather is expected in Leningradskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts.

In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the northern Ukraine and the southern Volga Region daytime temperatures will range between minus 2 and plus 3 degrees and there will be sleet, freezing rain and fog. At times, mainly in the second half of the month, there may be cold spells.

In the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus Region it will be a little warmer. Here light night frosts will give way to daytime temperatures of 4-9 degrees.

On the southern shore of the Crimea and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus daytime temperatures will mainly range between 4 and 9 degrees in the period 1-20 December. In the period 21-30 December daytime temperatures will rise to 13-18 degrees.

In the central Volga Region and the Volga-Vyatka Region moderate frosts will occasionally give way to daytime frosts ranging between minus 12 and minus 17 degrees and in the period 1-10 December daytime temperatures may reach 0-5 degrees.

In the central and southern Urals and the southern part of West Siberia the beginning of the month will continue to be relatively warm, giving way to a cold spell during which daytime temperatures will occasionally fall as low as minus 17-minus 22 degrees in the Urals and minus 25-minus 30 degrees in West Siberia.

CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST FULFILLS PLANS FOR FARM SALES TO STATE

LD072228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: Agricultural workers of Chimkentskaya Oblast grew a good harvest and fulfilled the plans for sales to the state of agricultural products. The oblast's farms delivered to procurement points 330,000 tons of raw cotton, 93,000 tons of vegetables, 70,000 tons of grapes, 85,000 tons of cucurbitaceous crops and 2,143 tons of Chinese silk cocoons.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY WORKERS

LD051344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A big group of scientists and workers in institutes and experimental farms of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences was today awarded orders and medals. The Order of Lenin was presented to Yershov, director of the All-Union Skryabin Institute of Helminthology. The Order of the October Revolution was awarded to Albenskiy, deputy chairman of a section of the presidium of the academy.

Presenting the awards in the Kremlin, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev personally, congratulated the workers of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences on the high awards of the motherland, and wished them new successes in the case of further development of science and and rise in agricultural production.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT HARVEST FESTIVAL IN LENKORAN

LD082230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A harvest festival, in which tens of thousands of workers from the Azerbaijan subtropics took part, was held on Saturday in Lenkoran. The fieldworkers of the area, one of the country's biggest producers of early vegetables, fulfilled the 5-year plan in 3 years and 5 months. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the harvest festival.

MASHEROV ADDRESSES LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENTS CONFERENCE IN MINSK

LD071140 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Belorussian CP Central Committee Conference"]

[Text] A conference was held 20 November at the Belorussian CP Central Committee. It was attended by party obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, leading cadres of rural rayons, leaders of ministries and departments and Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers executives. It examined matters relating to the organization of production and procurements of livestock products in the winter stall period taking into account this year's specific features.

Comrade P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference.